PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,157.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
† 20th July	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7913		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10513
17th „	PERSIA	7951		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st „	* CALEDONIA	7536		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

† This vessel will call at Malta.
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	6,143	Magnen	15th Aug. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. „

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	495
Marseilles or Genoa	55	850	460	770	390	590
Liverpool	560	900	472	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	„	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY VIA KARACHI

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of London	9,000	... „	July 10	Jul. 26	Aug. 20
*‡	City of Karachi	9,547	....	„ 13	July 29	„ 22

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY DIRECT.

	Denbigh Hall	5,000	July	18	Aug.	2	....	Aug. 29
†	City of Madras	4,684	„	23	July	30	Aug.	8 Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,331	Aug.	6	Aug.	12	„	21 „ 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,531	„	14	„	21	„	30 „ 23
†	Merton Hall	4,337	„	22	„	29	Sep.	7 Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,708	Oct.	10	Oct.	23	Nov.	1 Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	„	30	Nov.	10	„	3 ....

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.
For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agts ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 25th July	8 a. m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 19th July	9 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 26th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 23rd July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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18th July, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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CALCUTTA:
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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Costa	15th Sept. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 825	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th July 1907.
ISONIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. „
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Sept. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
SILESIA	6139	L. de Stabile	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4222	M. Daboevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOK	2891	M. Ticac	20th July,
PERSIA	5899	P. Orsgiletto	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
SASOON HOUSE, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office;

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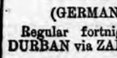

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
Reichestag	2085	Ihle	29th July 1907.
*Bundesrath	2686	Greiwe	8th Aug „
Somali	2655	Timm	19th „ „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

Somali will not call at MOMBASA.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
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24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

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Ladies' Umbrellas in different colours, from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 2-4 each.
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The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

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The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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RESERVE FUNDS	£	170,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CYCLE and MOTOR AGENCY (By appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab and H. H. the Nizam of the Deccan) have temporarily REMOVED to WATERLOO MANSHIONS, Wellington Lines, Rampart Row, Fort, pending completion of their New Show Rooms, Workshop, and Garage, under construction on Hornby Road.

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40			

2. Applications will be received up to 31st August, 1907 : they should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, and should be accompanied by copies of certificates and testimonials.

3. Men already in Government service, IN DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE EXCISE, may apply, provided their applications are submitted through the proper channel : the age, date of entering Government service, and present salary of applicants should be stated.

4. Only smart men of good educational qualifications and of active habits need apply.

5. Good physique is an essential qualification ; and no one need apply who is not prepared for much outdoor work.

6. The appointments will be on probation for the first year.

7. Any candidates who have applied already must now put in fresh applications.

W. T. MORISON,
Commissioner of Customs, &c.

Bombay, 17th July, 1907.

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Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time), the Materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of building street No. 597-603, Case No. 309, Junction of Memonwada Road and Mohamedkhan Pakady.

The materials of building street No. 12-18 ; 35-39 Case No. 335 and 353, Mohamedkhan Pakady.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS WHEAT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 474 of 1907.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Company ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Varildas Morandmull.
2. Balaram Dayaram.
3. The Union Flour Mills Limited ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judge's order made by the High Court in the above Suit on the 8th July, 1907, and under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1907, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Carnac Bridge :—

500 bags wheat booked from Gujranwalla to Carnac Bridge, under Invoices Nos. 48 and 49 of the 10th and 13th May, 1907.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down and delivery must be taken within four days after the sale.

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Under instruction, from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of building Street Nos 300-304, 306-310 ; 14-18, 312-314, Case Nos. 140-141-142, Janjikar Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 1-20, 2-4 ; 22-26 ; Case Nos. 143 ; 144 ; 150 ; Kolivada Lane. Second and Cross Lane.

The materials of building Street Nos. 92-90, case Nos. 174 ; 175, Bhandari Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 118-112 and 22, Case No. 186, Doongri Street.

The materials of building Street Nos. 16-20 ; 1-3, Case No. 187, Junction of East Syed Street and Doongri Street Cross Lane.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of Vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), the right of temporary occupation of the vacant lands, Case Nos. 298 ; 309 ; Street Nos. 512-516 ; 75-77 & 2,3,1 at Memonwada Road and Tandel Street.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1907.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 3 Annas each at this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHUBBS' CHEST SAFES, PADLOCKS, ETC.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonji Edulji Asavaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., the following goods by Chubbs & Sons, consisting of chest safes, cash, deed, paper boxes, cupboard and drawer and box locks, front door locks of assorted kind, fancy door handles, plates, show cases and furniture, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munsookial, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned, and the goods are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meher Mansion (ground floor), Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrorback sideboard and dinner wagons, marble topped circular table and teapoys, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror door, almirs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand table, clothes presses, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery ware, best platedware, windproof table and standing lamps, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of C. D. Baker, Esq., Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboard, chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboards, chest-of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs, wardrobes, cots, square pianos.

2 American new type writers.
1 Winchester's magazine rifle 44 bore.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF CARPET FACTORY AND CARPETS, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p. m., at Byculla, opposite the Sir J. J. Hospital, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fateh Mahomed Emam Saheb, Abdul Raiman Imam Saheb and Casum Fateh Mahomed the following Carpet Factory, consisting of 32 Handlooms in working order, complete, large and small carpets, sundry yarn and waste, beam filling Machine, etc., cupboards, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties, Situate at Matunga, Vadala and Dadar.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, at Banks Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September 1907, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Mr. Ratanji Jamsedji Tata, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Jacinto Jao Baretto, Locjoobai, widow of Sanjao Jao Baretto, Pedro Sanjao Baretto, Avaling Sanjao Jao Baretto, the sons, and Razoo Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Agostin Paril and Ritto Sanjao Jao Baretto, wife of Doming Matra, the daughters of Sanjao Jao Baretto, deceased and Mathews Jao Baretto and Pascol Jao Baretto, the following properties in one lot or separate lots as may be expedient under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of June, 1895.

Description of the Property.

Firstly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 385 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 13/2454, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 616 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. A 29 and A 38 9-10 2156, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Thirdly.—All those 2 pieces of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 33½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 33,101, and 99, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon.

Fourthly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 111 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1—2300, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land situate at Wadala, admeasuring 307 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 49, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Sixthly.—All that piece of land situate at Matunga, admeasuring 386 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 23 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon.

Seventhly.—All that piece of land, with salt-works known as kookree salt-pans, situate at Matunga, admeasuring respectively 22,004 and 15,244 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3.

Eighthly.—All that piece of land with salt-works known as Mudly Antop Salt Pans, situate at Matunga, admeasuring 30,216 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 12.

Ninethly.—All those 25 pieces of vacant land situate at Wadala and Matunga, altogether admeasuring 10,061 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 3-1070, 1-1084, 6-1083, 4-1083, 15-1091, 14-1099, 2—3-1099, 4-1072, 10-1091, 12-1100, 9-1100, 10-1080 10-1080, 13—14-1080, 5-1064, 2-1076, 9-1077, 16-1058,, 6-1090, 7-1066, 5-1050, 15-1077, 3-1078, 5—6-1053, 4-1024.

Tenthly.—All those 10 pieces of vacant land situate at Wadala and Matunga, admeasuring 9,973 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2 C-2192, 2 D-2192, 2 E-2192, 4, 5, 11-2192, 2 B-2192, 10—12-2192, 1-2182, 1 A, 1 B-2183, 3—4 A-5—8-2183, 11-2214, 3—4-2185, 1-2211, 5-2194, 5-2212, 7 A-2212, 1-2213, 2-2181, 14-2193 and 5-2179.

Eleventhly.—All those 11 pieces of vacant land situate at Matunga altogether admeasuring 8380 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 5—15-979, 7-984, 7-974, 2—5—13-977, 2-973, 2-972, 17-965, 12-991, 9-982 and 6-110.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Ratanji Jamsedji Tata, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH JULY, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sassoon Docks, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned :—A large lot of machinery damaged by fire and water consisting of hydraulic gauge brass, brassvalves, bolts, tubes, pumps, rams, steel ring, steam cock, iron plates, cast iron pipes, buckets, brass couplings, plane, chains, crow bars, files, hammers, oil tanks, spanners, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glassfronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 gray Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 brown walor gelding 13-3, 12 years in first rate conditions.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Pledge Mr. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, and on account and risk of the Pledger, Aga Ahmed bin Abdul Wahab Moosari.

1 parcel pearls (Heiko Budlo).
1 parcel parcel (Asmani).
2 diamonds.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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Local Agents :—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *July* 17.] [BOMBAY, *July* 18,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 5/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/4		1/16
2½ do. Govt Securities	64 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 3/8	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/8	3/16	
Do. in New York	68 1/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16½		—1¼
Do. do. Berlin	20 46	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	3 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/8	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½		½

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 150,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000 :—

Rs. 27,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 16,50,000 " " to Bombay,
" 11,10,000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 54,90,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 1/32d.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 12,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9,60,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 25,10,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 4 1/16d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 70,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 60,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian... ...	...Dull.
Manchester	Quiet but steady.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...7·09 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10 15/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·73 —·02	6·61 —·02	6·52 —·02	6·45 —·03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Ap.
6 43 —·03	6 41 —·02	6 40 —·03	6 41 —·02	6 42 —·02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
Do. do. last year...	2,800
Exports to Great Britain ...	nil
Do. to Continent ...	1,000

Spot Cotton—12·95+10

Future :—Month of July 11·80 unchd. Declined early owing to official weather reports considered favorable and advanced later through bull support and short covering,

Do. do. Dec. 12·00+19

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12+¼
Futures—Month of August.—12·83+·08
Do. do. October.—12·23+·15
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33; New Terms—August-September—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal. 59

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship July-August—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal. 57½

Brown Cawnpore, 55, August-September—Antwerp —Done—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.

Months of Shipment.—August—[illegible]ers.

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/10½ Buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

1907.

Bank of England ... 4 per cent. from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal ..... 4 per cent. " 4th July.
Bank of Bombay..... 4 per cent. " 4th July.
Bank of Madras ..... 5 per cent. " 29th June.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is advised as Rs. 88 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand for near delivery. There has been a small enquiry for the mail at these rates and exceptionally 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand could be done for August. Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight for the mail but they are scarce. Bills for August delivery would be taken at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		129 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	151 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	221 1/4

Government Paper :—

The Market has been very unsettled. In the early part of the day transactions were reported down to Rs. 96 1/4 for the settlement. At this point several Banks became buyers and this had a steadying effect and by noon business had been done up to Rs. 96 9/16. Later on there was a slight reaction and at the close there were buyers at Rs. 96 1/2. Ready Paper was quoted 1/16 higher.

Calcutta Market in the morning was advised as Rs. 96 5/8.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 96·8
1st Settlement ... ... " 96·8

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London closed 1/8 up for ready and 3/16 for forward, the quotations being 31 3/8 in both positions. The New York rate also rose 1/4 to 68 1/8. Locally there has been good buying for ready and forward and quotations were about 1/4 higher than yesterday's closing rates. Ready bars opened at 80 11/16 ex-duty at which they close steady. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	11	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	80	1	0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Sovereigns.	4,545	Busreh.	Kasara.	A. M. Meer.
Gold coins ...	25			
Rupees ...	2,300			
1 Bundle Sovereigns.	8,782	Bagdad.	Kasara.	A. Hashoo.
Gold coins ...	5,810			
Rupees ...	2,600			

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is steady. There is a fair enquiry by mills for ready cottou, as the yarn market is improving. There is also a fair demand from Exporters for new crop owing to enquiries from the Continent, and business has been done in new Broach, Khaingaon, Akola, and Bengals at current rates.

The Sutta market is steady, but there is a very limited business passing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272/3	Ready.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	228/9	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	210/11	"
Vinc " Khangaum Akola ...	206	"
Fine " Amraoti...	204	"
Fine " Mattia ...	192	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	195	"
Fine " Bengals ...	187	"
Good Westerns ...	232	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	249/50	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	260 1/2	March 08
Fine " " ...	"	276/7	"
" " Nagpur Kamptl..	"	239	Jany. 08
" " DamangaumPoolgaum ...	"	230	"
" " Khangaum, Akola	"	221	"
" " Khandesh ...	"	215	"
" " Bengals ...	"	204/5	"
Fully Good M.G. Khandeish	"	203	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	188 1/2	"

Liverpool Openers :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·61 +·08	6·69 +·08	6·60 +·08	6·53 +·08	6·50 +·08

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.
6·49 +·08	6·48 +·08	6·49 +·08	6·50 +·08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is dull and declining.

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 12 0
Forward—September ... ... Rs. 8 7 0

Rapeseed :—

The market has considerably improved owing to good enquiry and the tone strong.

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 9 6 0
Yellow Gujarat... ... ... " 10 1 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and there is no enquiry.

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 4 0

Castorseed :—

The market is steady without any enquiry.

Rs. 39 3 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet.

Rs. 20 7 0

Mowraseed :—

The masket is firm.

Rs. 6 12 0 R. T.

Wheat :—

There is no change in the market.

We quote :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 4 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,320
India	60 1/2

Mills :—

Century...	1,700
David	435 Aug.
Howard and Bullough... ...	565
Kohinoor	795
Manekji Petit...	3312 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Flour Mill	975
Delhi Flour Mill	155
Thacker and Co...	260

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti Valley	450

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,442	bales.
Wheat	11,550	cwts.
Linseed	3,063	"
Rapeseed...	2,320	"
Gingellyseed	nil	"
Poppyseed	1,158	"
Groundnuts	nil	"
Castorseed	1,083	"
Rice	406	"
Myrabollams	685	"
Cottonseed	2,642	"
Mowrseed	11,978	"
Gram	6,850	"
Joowar	7,965	"
Maize	nil	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

The Karachi Freight Market continues firm but the demand for freight has been considerably less during the past week. Shippers prefer to charter steamers to fulfil their requirements to taking up berth lines, and engagements this week has been confined to small lots of 500 and 100 tons.

London September shipment commanded the high price of 16s. 6d. and this rate has also been paid by speculators to the Wilson Line for a small booking of 500 tons, for early August shipment.

The S.S. *Ettrickdale*, erroneously reported as fixed a fortnight ago, has now been chartered at 17s. 6d. for Hull, July loading.

S. S. *Wragby* was taken at Home at 16s. 8d. for August loading and another fixture at 16s. 9d. for August also.

It is reported that S. S. *Adana* was taken for August at 16s. nett.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRINCE—July 2, at Barrackpore, the wife of R. Prince, 123rd Outramt's Rifles, of a son.

HULBERT—July 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major J. G. Hulbert, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

CUMING—July 11, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. H. Cuming, I.C.S. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACDONALD—CABRAL—July 10, at the Church of the Assumption, Vellore, Alexander Mackay Macdonald, second son of the late Major James Mackay Macdonald, Commandant, European Art llery, to Company, and nephew of the late Sir Hugh Macdonald, of Inverness, to Roseline Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence Cabral, Manager of the Surgeon General's Office, Madras.

PUCKRIDGE PROUSE—July 8, at Christ Church, Dinapore, by the Revd. E. W. Keeling, Montague Puckridge, Mechanical Engineer, Port Blair, second son of Mr. H. W. Puckridge, London, to Minna Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Robert Prouse, Sub Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—July 15, at Ouddalore New Town, Hilda Ethel, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. H. Lewis, aged 9 months.

SMITH—July, 10 at Naini Tal, James Collins Smith, Government Telegraph Department, "Retired," 75 years.

HASLETT—July 13, at Allahabad, Sydney, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. Courtney Haslett, Royal Army Medical Corps, from Heat Apoplexy.

PYSTER—July 15, Elivabeth Grace (Lizzie) wife of Albert Edward Pyster of Budge-Budge, at the Presidency General Hospital.

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You never feel more cool and refreshed, than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.

12 As. per bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water 5-24m., 5-14a. Low water, 10-56m.

P. and O. s. s. *Persia*, with the English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 11 a. m

Arrival of the Countess of Minto by the mail steamer.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Royal Scots' "A" Team.

Phases of the Moon.—July 10th, New Moon, 8th 47-1m, p.m.; July 18th, First Quarter, 6h. 41-6m, p.m., July 25th, Full Moon, 9h. 59 5m. a.m.; July 10th, in Apogee, 3-8h. p.m.; July 24th, in Perigee 5-5h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 20.—Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, at noon. Cricket matches: Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Teams against Hindu Gymkhana and B. B. and C. I. R. teams, respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5 45. p.m. Royal Scots' "B" Team *vs.* Royal Artillery. Violin Recital by Philippe Sandre, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay Native General Library, special general meeting, 6-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 6-40m., 6-17a. Low water, 0-3m., 0-27a.

Sunday, July 21.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 7-56m., 7-20a. Low water, 1-12m., 1-51a.

Monday, July 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 9-4m., 8-42a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-1a.

Tuesday, July 23.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m., Rovers *vs.* Government Telegraphs. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 10-4m. 9-44a. Low water, 3-4m. 4-0a.

Wednesday, July 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-20 p m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots' "B" Team *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 10-57m., 10-41a. Low water, 3-55m., 4-58a.

Thursday, July 25.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p. m., Rovers *vs.* Customs.

THE CENTURY MILL.—An extraordinary General Meeting of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday morning at the registered office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Mr. N. C. Wadia presiding. The resolution set forth in the notice was duly passed.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a labour cart loaded with rails was being driven along Parel Road, when the bullocks swerved suddenly, causing the rails to strike against two of the seats of electric tram car No 52 which was proceeding towards the Victoria Gardens. One of the bullocks was severely injured and the cart damaged.

The B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June, 10 horses and 42 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment. 405 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 6 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 28 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s "Kaiser," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday the 20th instant, instead of at 10 a.m. on Friday 19th instant as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s "Marmora," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Two-Step ...	Manitou Miss ... T. W. Thurban
Overture ...	The Bohemian Girl ... M. W. Balfe
Fantasia ...	* Cavalleria Rusticana ... P. Mascagni
Valse ...	Les Folies ... Oscar Beringer
Selection ...	The New Aladdin ... Monckton
Barcarolle No. 6 ...	... P. Tschaekowsky

* Anfang und Sicilians 2 Alls—1 Lied, 2 Romanze und Duet, 4 Intermezzo Sinfonica 5 Trinklied bis Schluss.

SHOP-LIFTER FINED.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Gough charged C. F. Woods (27), a Eurasian fireman, with the theft of three caps of the value of Rs. 7-8, the property of one Abdul Rehman Essa, a tailor of Clare Road. Mr. Craige, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday evening the accused went to complainant's shop and desired to buy some goods on credit. Complainant refused to give him anything on credit. Subsequently while he was talking to another customer the accused took three caps and put them in the pocket of his overcoat. On seeing this complainant questioned him, when the accused gave him a blow and ran away. A report was made to the Police, who searched the accused's room and recovered the caps from underneath his bedding. The accused admitted having taken the caps, and said he did it only as a joke. He had no intention to steal. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVI CIRCLE.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards the Kalbadevi Circle, from 1st January 1907 to 30th June. The "Hathwa Raj" for 1907-1908 Rs. 100; H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur Rs. 50; H. H. Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., and D. N. G., each Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Langdana (Jambhughodwala) in commemoration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Rs. 20; Mr. Ernest Aug. Goll, Rs. 15; H. E., Vacuum Oil Co. and Sheth Mathuradas Goculdass, each Rs. 10; H. B., O. M., H. M., Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, R. W. H., Mr. P. de Bure, C. E. O., F. R. W., H. E. E. P., Mr. Pestonji N. Masani, Mr. A. Warren Jones, Mr. J. L. Ruxton, Major J. McDonald, I.M.S., M.D., Mr. Kavasbah S. Powvala, B. H. H., Mr. Rustom S. Powvala, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. C. J. A. Wadia, G. J. G., the Bombay Gas Co. Ld., Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. S. B. Bhsroocha, Mr. B. R. Dunk, A. H. F., O. G. O., L'en counce, W.C.S., E.M.P., M.P., K., the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. White, C.S.I., Mr. W. Richardson, J. F. B., W. L. C., E. C. B. A., Hormasjee Eduljee Cama Charity, Mr. L. Bricaro, Mr. A. A. Vlasto, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, E. J. G., Mr. Kaikhosro Maneckjee, D. W. W., Khan Bahadur P. D Pudumjee, Mr. N. Leslie, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. A. B. Price, W. W. P., E. F. N. Mr. M. H. Muckba, R. M. S., Mr. J. W. Hepworth, Motiho Dhurumno Kantitbrough Mr. Hirachand Nemchand Javeri, Mr. H. F. Souter, J.G., Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris, H. H., E.P., K.K., W.F.R., J.J.H., C.L.C., A.D.C., O.S., A.M.T.J., A.A.C., Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., a d O. M., each Rs. 5; and various other items under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Furlough on medical certificate for six months from the 20th July is granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice Herbert Batty, M.A., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the 27th July, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., Magistrate of the First Class in the district of East Khandesh, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of C. P.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for one week of combined leave.

Mr. R. R. Boyo, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 13th August, or from the date of his relief.

Mr. D. Healy to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. I. C. Boyd proceeding on leave.

Mr. O. A. Harker to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Messrs. O. H. B. Starte, I. C. S., and A. Master, I. C. S., are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts of Dharwar and Surat respectively.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 17th June.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer Satara, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on 18th June.

Mr J Crerar, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr L C Swifte, I C S, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr J C Ker, I C S, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 17th June.

Mr D M Patwardhan, District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on 18th June.

Lieutenant C. B. Heuley, R. I. M., to be a Trustee of the Port of Aden, vice Lieutenant Hordern.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute vice Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., resigned.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., to be his Private Secretary.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.—Lieutenant W. P. Peobey is appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the Corps with effect from 23rd June during the absence on leave of Captain H. E. P. Nash.

The privilege leave granted to Captain H. T. Naylor, Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, takes effect from the 18th April.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Armand Behic," to-day, from Prince's Dock, shed 'M.' There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 2-45 p. m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed, at 1-30 p.m., with all their kits :—

Colombo—Mrs Mariani Lisiliani.
Melbourne—Mr Lalor.
Sydney—Mr N Guiot, Mr and Mrs Brial, Mrs de Riviere, Mrs Schwartz, Mr Aigon Sine, Mr Ballot, wife and servant, Mr P. Colgan.
Noumea—Mr Mas, wife and child, Mr Normet, Mr Gombert, Mr Nicolas and wife, Mr L. Aprene, Mrs Adet, Mr and Mrs Neren, Mr and Mrs Miguel, Mr Cordier, Miss Bringerier, Miss Raffati, Mr Disma Dijalo, Mr Naisseline, Miss Rose Naisseline, Mr Nicolas, Mr Leport.
Singapore—Mr Ahmed Sale Attia, Mr Ardeshir Erusha.
Shanghai—Mr Audinet.

MISS DOROTHY TARRANT, who has won a place in the First Division of the First Class of the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, is the daughter of the Rev. W. G. Tarrant, of Wandsworth, a Unitarian Minister. She was born twenty-two years ago at Wandsworth, and until 1898 was educated at the Wandsworth High School and then went on to the Clapham High School. She arrived at Girton three years ago, and has held the Jane Agnes Cheesa Scholarship and the Agnata Butler Prize. She has also held a London County Council Intermediate Scholarship and Senior Exhibition, and is a graduate of the London University with First Class Honours in Classics. For two years she has been President of the Girton College Debating Society.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy.

MUNICIPAL TRANSFERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader headed 'Municipal Water Department', in your issue of the 16th instant, you rightly give prominence to one feature of the Municipal Departmental administration, which is so glaringly brought out in the correspondence and reports in connection with the recent fire at the Sitaram Buildings; I mean the pernicious system of transfer of Municipal employes from one department to another. No other illustration is necessary than the concrete instance of the A ward Water Inspector. Here was an employe who had worked in the drainage department for many years. Now, drainage, water and even street and building departments are highly specialised departments. It requires special training extended over a long period for an individual to become useful to a particular department. This employe must have attained a considerable amount of proficiency in the work of the drainage department and become entitled to a well merited promotion. But in order to get his promotion, it was found necessary to transfer him to the water department, about the technique of which, he, perhaps, absolutely knew nothing. No wonder that Mr. Managhan was unwilling to part with an employe who had been trained in his department and had become useful; and that Mr. Sherring was unwilling to receive him, because he thought that he probably did not know the a. b. c. of the work of the water department. In this way, very useful and capable officers and employes are transferred from one department and pitchforked into another, to the detriment of the efficiency of the Municipal administration and to the possible harm to the reputation of the individuals concerned.

The mischievous nature of the arrangement was apparent to many of us. But so long as the schedule of Municipal servants remained as it was, nothing could be done on the matter, when an employe became entitled to his promotion. Some three years ago, while Mr. W. L. Harvey was Municipal Commissioner, it struck me that if a fair-minded and sympathetic officer like him, who had an unique experience of the working and grading of the Accountant General's office, Secretariat, and who had such a long acquaintance with the details of the Municipal departments, their wants and their requirements, were to revise the Municipal Schedule, he would give one which would be of an unique value, which would work long without requiring revision. With that view, I approached him on the subject and told him that if he undertook that work, he would add one more to the many and valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation and the city. He was then busy with some very important questions. He therefore told me to wait till his hands were comparatively free. After a time, he informed me that if the Corporation asked the Commissioner to take up the work, he would be very willing to carry it out. I thereupon brought forward a notice of motion to that effect, and in moving my proposition, I particularly laid stress upon this very point of the mischievous nature of the 'transfer' arrangement in the Schedule. The Corporation passed the proposition and the resolution was duly forwarded to the Commissioner, and Mr. Harvey took up the work in right earnest. I kept myself informed from time to time and the work had considerably advanced, when Mr. Harvey was suddenly ordered to go to Calcutta. His successor Mr. W. D. Sheppard, however, came to the Corporation some time after he received the charge of his office, and advised them to drop the work of revising the Schedule for the present. Though I was very sorry at the turn events had taken, I did not think it advisable to press for continuing this work of revision of the Schedule; as Mr. Sheppard had to study some more important questions, I however had hoped to bring it forward again at some opportune moment. But for obvious reasons, it is out of the question.

Now that the attention of the Corporation and the whole of Bombay has been so forcibly drawn to this mischievous arrangement, it is to be hoped that the work of revising the Schedule will be taken in hand without delay. Either the Commissioner, Mr. Edwardes, who has already and rightly condemned the system can, of his own initiation, complete the work already far advanced, or the Corporation might ask him to revise it. Unless the promotion and advancement of employes in a department are assured them in the same department, it is hopeless to expect efficiency in the Bombay Municipality.—Yours, &c.,

N. N. KATRAK.

17th July.

IS THIS FAMINE ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me through the medium of your paper room for these few lines for the favour of the consideration of the authorities so as to find out the real cause of the increase of the rate of the daily wants.

Even in 1897 there was famine and owing to the famine and first plague the price of grain had gone considerably up yet not to the extent as at present, it is not only the grain price has gone up but everything that is required for life of every soul, expenses of food have gone not less than 80 to 100 per cent. over and above the normal expenses. Barbers have been demanding more so the Dhobies say that rice for *Kanji* gone up and the coal for ironing and drying cloths become dear to the extent of about 90 per cent, besides that their living became too expensive and source only remain for them to charge more to their customers and we must suffer otherwise they wont shave us. What is said by them is true.

Now Sir, what we poor middle class paid clerks are to do? We natives got in each family not less than 10 souls who looked solely upon us besides sickness and death in the family. One servant in such family is absolutely necessary, his expenses could not be less than Rs.12 a month children's school fees and other expenses.

The Government, I am told, takes into consideration when such famine and Plague occurs to give support to their servants by payment of the extra allowance. What we the employee of private office to do now?

It is quite usual and common that employers prefer their employee to be decent in dress and in other conservancy. I like, too, to remain in that position but where am I to get my expenses from. Prior to the present calamity it was hard to keep both ends meet together and the present time is so that we can't get loan, and the time is such that we must keep ourselves on one meal. I most earnestly request that our protector will see their way to give us cordial support:—Yours obediently,

A CLERK

P. S. Sir :—If you deem it necessary you may please to do so.

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ARABS and COBBS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Grass, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

BRIDES OF THE GODS.

THE Government of Bombay yesterday published a Resolution on the subject of the memorial sent in by the Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar and others, complaining of the prevalence of a custom of marrying young girls to Hindu gods. With the Resolution are given the views of a number of Native gentlemen, most of whom express themselves distinctly averse to legislation against the practice. Government comes to the conclusion that the most it can do is to protect minors, that only the education of the men and women of India can remedy the evil complained of and that the law, as it at present stands, is sufficient for present needs. Nevertheless the Government of Bombay has sent copies of the opinions to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal and Mr. G. K. Gokhale for their remarks, and to the Government of Madras with a view to eliciting information as to the prevalence of the practice in that Presidency. It will be seen, therefore, that Government has not disposed of the matter finally. It is anxious not to offend religious susceptibilities and, at the same time, is reluctant to leave the unfortunate children to their fate. The plan most in favour among those to whom the question has been referred appears to be the appointment of committees of Native gentlemen whose duty shall be the institution of Homes for the care of girls who would otherwise be dedicated to what is practically, if not essentially, a life of immorality. But we imagine Government aid on a very large scale would be required if the Hindu community is to be induced to abandon a practice in which the vast majority of its members recognise neither wrong nor discredit. Of seventeen leading Native gentlemen in Gujarat, only two favour legislation, whilst four would not commit themselves to anything but vague replies. The views expressed by the gentlemen to whom Government, through its local officers referred, merit notice. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai of Ahmedabad, the first quoted, declares that in all parts of India there are parents who neglect their duties to their children and allow them to grow up in ignorance and vice. "But no one will be bold enough to recommend that as a consequence they should be deprived of their natural rights of guardianship in favour of other guardians to be substituted by law. The task would be beyond the power of any existing organisation to cope with"—an opinion which has much to support it, as also has the addendum that the interference of Government is likely to lead to more harm than good. The Dewan Bahadur also points out that in case of a prosecution the harm would already have been done, and that the object to aim at is its prevention. With him Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal rejoices that the evil practice which obtains among the lowest and the most ignorant classes of Hindus of dedicating girls of tender age to the god Khandoba at Jejuri in the Poona district, whereby such girls become the brides of that god and are prevented from marrying again and condemned to a life of shame, is one which does not find a parallel in Gujarat.

The problem how to save innocent creatures from a life of infamy is a very difficult one. The temple records contain no entries of the dedications, and even if minors were discovered it is believed the parents would not admit the fact of dedication and would oppose withdrawal by all possible means. No existing law can effect such withdrawal. An amendment of the law, in the opinion of Mr. Keshavlal, would not raise the cry of "Religion in Danger," but we are not quite sure that in the present state of feeling in this country the very worst possible complexion would not be put upon any such attempt. And we find that Mr. Chimanrai Harrai writes very plainly that it would be neither advisable nor desirable to resort to legislation or other action by Government, as "it would amount to an interference with the social and religious privileges and freedom enjoyed at present." Mr. Jethalal Vrajbhai also doubts the wisdom of Government interference and observes that it is difficult to imagine how far the parents or guardians are responsible and to be blamed "if the girls on attaining womanhood do not lead a moral life. A thing should always be judged by the motives of the doers rather than by the results." Dewan Bahadur Lalji Purshotomrai declares that there is no Shastric authority for the observance of the custom, that it appears to have originated for a purely religious motive and in process of time has become deteriorated to a degree that the more intelligent and enlightened portion of the population are horrified at its result. That result is attributable to the "want of girls being grounded in the religious doctrines and teachings by the guardians concerned." The Dewan Bahadur wisely advocates education in preference to interference, and we believe he is right. Every right-thinking subject of the British Government in India would prefer an immediate reform, if it were possible, but there appears no reason to hope that anything but the gradual spread of education and enlightenment will bring about the desired change. Fortunately in many districts the custom does not prevail. Noteworthy among these are Surat, Broach, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Thana, Palanpur and Ahmednagar, in all of which, it may be observed, respectable Hindus condemn it and many are advocates of legislative action to suppress it and punish offending parents and guardians. In Khandesh the practice is uncommon, and in that district, too, advocates of Government interference are numerous.

In districts in the Central Division the practice is common. Some of the prominent Hindus referred to, seek to prove that the practice is not essentially evil. They argue that the wife of a god is pledged to chastity at least as fully as the wife of a man; but, as the Collector of Sholapur observes, in forwarding the opinions to the Commissioner of the Division, even these apologists do not venture to dispute that the usual results are those described by the memorialists. "Others say that marriage to a god does not bar a woman's subsequent marriage to a man. That may be so," the Collector adds, "but here again no amount of theory as to what might be will do away with what is." Against this we have the declaration of six Hindu gentlemen that though the practice is immoral, "however immoral it may be in the eye of the refined public, whether it is so considered by the general public, most of whom are staunch adherents of religion in whatever form it appears, is a question. The present provision of the law is sufficient to prevent any abuse of the practice and any further step by way of stringent measures taken by Government would be a direct interference of Government in religious matters and would perhaps go to wound the religious feelings of the community at large." The Editor of the *Virttasar*, published in the sacred village of Wai, advocates Government interference in a manner which is least offensive and would declare "dedication invalid once for all" and in the case of the brides of the gods, would have the protected age raised from twelve years to eighteen." Mr. K. B. Pendse, a well known Hindu gentleman of Poona writes: "It is hoping against hope, in my opinion, to expect Government or the people to go about the right thing and eradicate the evil. Each party may have its own difficulties which it cannot easily combat. But whatever the cause, the result is easily foreseen. We can only trust to the spread of education and the prevalence of better moral ideals to contend with this and other moral and social evils and to triumph over them in the fulness of time." From Mr. L. M. Deshpande we have similar advice: "The whole matter is beset with difficulties which, in the present condition of the lower classes, are not easily surmountable and should be let alone, trusting to the beneficial influence of time and education." Government has done well to defer action and to refer the matter for further opinion. The concensus of opinion among those who live in districts where the custom prevails is that the most Government can do is to prevent dedications being made while the girl is still a minor. For that, the existing law will suffice. Until the people are educated, the dedication of brides to the gods will continue, and, alas, many young girls will still be the victims of an ignorant and horrible custom persisted in in the name of religion.

EXPERIMENTS IN TEA.

EXPERIMENTS in tea are of many kinds. Lately scientists have appeared with emphatic denials of the old belief that it is the "cup that cheers but not inebriates," by stating that the exhilarating effect is quite as harmful as that of a similar quantity of alcohol. What those of the latter are we have heard long and loud, but it has not prevented distillers and brewers from carrying on their business and, because someone has found that tea may do one's digestion a certain amount of harm, planters are no more likely to be disturbed. Such is human nature that, if the crusade against tea were carried to the same lengths as that against alcohol it might be the salvation of the planting industry. But it is of other experiments that we would deal arising out of the dark days of tea, seven years ago, when it was decided by the planters of the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys to appoint their own expert. Dr. Harold Mann was chosen for the post and one of the most important results of his work has been the Experimental Station at Heeleaka in Assam. Some records of this have just been issued in the second Bulletin of this year published by the Indian Tea Association. At the start it was recognised that the best results could accrue to the industry by leaving search for new species till a later date and devoting initial energies to finding a means of improving the existing—and deteriorated—trees. In fact the question was to find the best methods of treating old land and the weakened plant so as to keep and increase the vigour which had been lost. The exhaustion of the soil claimed immediate attention, and the chief feature of the present report is the account of the investigations carried out to determine the capability of the soil to produce further crops and as to the best means of repairing the loss sustained in the past. Of the experiments tried with manure, that with cattle manure was the first. This was applied to one plot at the rate of 20 tons per acre, the application to be made every third year; another plot received 6¾ tons per acre, applied annually. The cost was Rs. 67 per acre in the former case and Rs. 44·8 per acre in the latter. The whole was applied broadcast in April, 1905, and 1906, and hoed in. A "control" plot, left unmanured, was also hoed at the same time. The results were remarkable. On the 20-ton manured plot the increase of yield in leaf over the unmanured plot was, in the first year, 1·14 maund, and in the second year 1·60 maund, per acre, respectively On the 6¾-ton manured plot the increases were, respectively, 0·33 and 1·10 maund per acre. It will thus be seen that the results of manuring in this case were cumulative, and that the benefit was not immediately apparent. The second year's results were much better than those of the first year. The bushes were found to improve in yielding power, while the amount of soluble matter and tanning, which determine the pungency and "body" of tea, was not lowered, and the quality of tea manufactured was not affected in any way by the application of manure. Other experiments were made with local oil-cake and castor meal and the conclusions drawn were that it is more economical to use small quantities of fertilisers, applied often, than to use large quantities applied triennially, while still more important was the discovery that for immediate results oil-cake is much more valuable per unit of nitrogen than cattle manure. Other experiments of a more scientific nature were made, but the results though good can hardly be deemed final or altogether satisfactory on account of the prohibitive cost. One thing is very clear, that the Heeleaka Experimental Station has more than justified the money expended on it.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

IT was the late Sir Edward Strickland, one of the greatest authorities on the problem of the defence of Australia, who remarked that if a German invasion of Australia were contemplated, its one great chance of success would consist in the absence of the Imperial ships. "They have," he said, "in the Berlin Intelligence Department complete charts of Australia showing all the available landing places, railways, roads, rivers, and harbours, everything being kept up-to-date. Would the enemy attack Sydney if the harbour approaches were strongly fortified? Certainly not. Landings would be effected with comparative ease at certain points, and while the land forces were engaged in repelling these, other detachments would land elsewhere, and take the harbour defences in the rear. It would be the same with Melbourne, and other ports. No," continued Sir Edward, "a strong and powerful fleet must always constitute the strong point of Australian defence." Yet Mr. Deakin has made the proposal to cancel the naval agreement. It is obviously a sop to Labour opinion, for the Australian Labour Journals, almost without exception, call for the cancellation of the agreement and do not hesitate to call it the preliminary step to separation from the Motherland The Party demands a policy of exclusion. No Imperial officers are to be employed in connection with the Federal Defence Force on sea or land. Everything and everyone must be Australian. Mr. Deakin has fallen into a trap in declaring that Australians want freedom from the naval agreement. They want anything but that, and are not to be hoodwinked by the statement that the money voted towards the maintenance of the Imperial squadron could be more usefully expended in creating a torpedo fleet and strengthening the defences of the great harbours. At the present time, with the largest revenue in their history, the Australian people cannot afford the cost of maintaining a single ordinary cruiser for defence purposes on the great length of coast which is mostly unprotected. The cry for cancellation is the cry of a few professional politicians, specimens of a class of which Australia can show the worst in the world, and the proposal is bound to be subjected to the most scathing condemnation when the time comes for it to be questioned in the Federal Parliament. It must not be forgotten that within a few days sailing are millions of Asiatics who have been goaded into the deepest hatred by the attitude of the Australians. They have for years coveted the land which has treated them as human scum, and a practically defenceless Commonwealth would, sooner or later, afford them the long-desired opportunity of gratifying their wishes to the uttermost.

LORD LAMINGTON'S SUCCESSOR.

ALREADY speculation is rife as to Lord Lamington's successor. The subject might well have been left alone for the time-being, but it has not and we have heard the names of many "probable starters" mentioned. The list includes retired officials as well as inexperienced lordlings from Government secretarial offices at Home. Among the former are Sir W. Lee-Warner, Sir Antony Macdonell, Sir Frederic Lely and even Sir Bampfylde Fuller. We may reject all but the first two. Only last mail an Anglo-Indian correspondent wrote: "What do you think of Sir Frederic Lely as your next Governor? He has great influence at the India Office and one thing is certain: he will make no more promotions from the Secretariat." Sir Frederic, as his book shows, has no great love for men who have spent the bulk of their time in the Secretariat. He is a man of original ideas, especially on the subject of bringing rulers and ruled together, which may commend themselves to the Government at present in power. But we fancy members of his former colleagues would not welcome him. Sir William Lee-Warner might more appropriately have been sent out to us when Lord Northcote went to Australia. We do not expect him now. The same may be said of Sir Antony Macdonell. As to Sir Bampfylde Fuller, though his past experience may be held to qualify him to deal with the increasing restlessness in the Deccan, we fear that the time has not yet arrived for his re-employment by the Secretary of State for India. But the appointment of Lord Lamington's successor still lies in the lap of the future.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I. C. S., takes over the office of Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor to-day *vice* Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., proceeding on furlough.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. *India*, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, left Suez at 3 A.M on Thursday.

IT is now hoped to complete the construction of the Khusalgarh Bridge by next December and the conversion of the narrow gauge beyond the Indus, as far as Kohat, into a board gauge by next March. Only the section from Kohat to Tull will then remain narrow gauge on the Kurrum line.

DURING the week ending July 16, one and a half chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay, while 58½ were imported from Indore and 150 from Ahmedabad. Of that exported, 1/2 was shipped to Zanzibar, and the Farmers at Dhrole and Sayla purchased half a chest each.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned allowances of Rs. 100 monthly to the Junior Civil Surgeon of Rangoon, for taking charge of the Cantonment Hospital, and Rs. 50 monthly to the Assistant Commissioner of Delhi, when acting as Municipal Secretary. The latter allowance is payable by the Municipality concerned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"It is with regret that I have to report the death of Mr. Charles Speechley, who passed away at Bangalore, on the 7th instant, at the advanced age of 76. His bright, genial presence will be missed by all who were acquainted with him and by whom he was much esteemed. The deceased was one of the pioneer planters in the Wynaad. He subsequently joined the firm of Messrs. Richmond and Co., on the West Coast; on that firm closing its business he took charge of a coffee estate in Coorg and later was appointed Manager of Messrs. Matheson and Co.'s Coffee Curing Works at Hunsur, where he remained for eleven years, working up that industry to a high state of perfection. In 1897 he joined Messrs. Binny and Co., as Manager of their Bangalore Coffee Works, where his services were much appreciated and will be greatly missed, for he was a most conscientious, hardworking man, in spite of his advanced age.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 16th was 599, giving a death-rate of 37·52 per annum per thousand, as against 56·82 in the corresponding period of last year, and 42·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 42 died from fevers; 18, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 169, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 39, stillborn; 87, old age and debility; and 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 14; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 264; Hindu low caste, 58; Musalman, 128; Parsee, 25; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 4; European, 4; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 335 as against 389 in the corresponding period of last year, and 349 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 29·78 per thousand per annum.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

Fashions in Pet Dogs.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The secrets of the Birthday honours lists are known to the world to-day, and wherever women folk congregate the "Honours" are being discussed. There is no honours list for women, but at least they share in their husband's titles, which is more than the wives of Bishops do. Of the new peers, Sir Samuel Montagu is best known to the public. The new peer has a handsome house in Kensington Palace Gardens and Lady Montagu who is keenly interested in philanthropic and educational work entertains a great deal there. Only this week she invited Miss Marie Shedlock the "Story teller" who has made such a great reputation in America to lecture to a couple of hundred Society mothers on the art of telling stories to their little ones.

Like Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir James Kitson, another of the new peers, whose elevation to the peerage has long been expected, is immensely wealthy and, curiously enough, his last act in the House of Commons was to vote in favour of the Prime Minister's resolution curtailing the privileges of the Lords.

The Hon. Mrs. Emmott Barlow who is one of the Vice-Presidents of the new Ladies National Liberal Club will share in the honour conferred on her husband who now becomes a baronet.

Everyone will congratulate the Lord Mayor on being made a baronet, though this was of course expected before the end of his term of office.

Professor Herkomer, R. A., who has painted so many pretty faces for the Academy, becomes a Knight, and, best of all, Mr. W. S. Gilbert of Gilbert and Sullivan immortality now becomes Sir William. Following so closely on the recent removal of the ban on the "Mikado" the inclusion of Mr. Gilbert's name in the Honours List is particularly interesting. When a short time ago the Lord Chamberlain revoked the licence of the Mikado in case it might offend the susceptibilities of Japanese visitors to these isles, public feeling was so aroused that the Home Secretary was called upon to intercede, with the result that the ban on one of the most popular of Savoy operas was removed.

Although women do not participate except through their men folk in these tangible honours, the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India may become theirs, and it is pleasing to see that the King has been graciously pleased to confer this order upon the Countess of Minto and Mrs. Adeline B. Sheppard, of the up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India.

THE GARDEN PARTY.

The King and Queen's Ascot Garden Party has been the notable event of the season. Of course a Garden Party at Windsor Castle could not be anything but brilliant and this Garden Party was on such a stupendous scale. Eight thousand five hundred invitations were issued and the invited included many bright stars in the world of music, art and literature as well as the elect of Debrett.

The scene was indeed charming and so simple. But for the size of the canvass it might have been just a Garden Party in the grounds of an English country gentleman. There were no gorgeous uniforms to remind one that Royalty was entertaining, only the dainty summer frocks of the ladies and the silk hat and frock coats of the men. Even in this latter respect at least two of our legislators defied convention. On the head of Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, was the familiar bowler, and Mr. Will Crooks had not discarded either his reefer coat or his soft felt hat. The King and Queen were genial hosts, moving freely about the grounds, hunting friends to shake hands with and smiling at everyone. With Queen Alexandra were the two young Princes of Wales and little Princess Mary.

THE LION OF THE HOUR.

Not a trace of the Ascot gold cup, the sensational theft of which I wrote last week, has been discovered. The only new light thrown on the affair is the confession of Mark Twain, who has come to England to have the degree of doctor of letters conferred on him at Oxford and incidentally to become the lion of the season, that he did not steal the cup. It seems that when Mr. Clemens arrived in London last week the first object which met his eye was a newspaper placard bearing in huge red letters the inscription "Mark Twain arrives—Ascot Cup Stolen." This the ever genial Mark explained at the Pilgrims Club dinner on Tuesday was likely to create a false impression. He had not seen the cup. He had not stolen the cup. He never had a chance of stealing the cup!

Then the great humorist went on to confess that when he was with us seven years ago he did steal a hat.

"It was the hat of Archdeacon Wilberforce, who was then a canon in the Westminster battery," he explained. "And later I took it to be brushed and when I inquired how much, the man behind the counter replied 'We don't charge the clergy anything.' This time, however, Mark Twain complained that after having his hat brushed at the very same establishment he was quite coldly told the consequences were 9d.

At the Royal Garden Party on Saturday Mark Twain was presented to the King and Queen and was delighted with his reception.

"The Queen," he said to me afterwards, "looks as young and beautiful as when I first saw her thirty-five years ago. I did not tell her this because it is such an obvious fact that I was quite certain ten thousand people must have already mentioned to her that she is as young and beautiful as ever, and I wished to save Her Majesty the vexation of hearing it for the ten thousandth and oneth time."

THE DINNER HOUR.

At the beginning of the season I recorded the attempt to make the fashionable hour of dining earlier. With the rank and file of Society this has succeeded. The Court still dines at nine, and in exclusive social circles the dinner hour remains half past eight. The younger generation, however, has decided unanimously in favour of the eight o'clock dinner. And even eight o'clock is all too late. If dinner is followed by the play the curtain raiser must be missed and sometimes the opening of the first act. Certainly the number of people who come into the theatres after the curtain has gone up would seem to supply a strong case either for a seven o'clock dinner or the half past nine play. It is really the hour of dining and not the time of opening the theatres that should be changed, for with the restaurants closing at half past twelve, the after theatre supper as it is, is a scrambled meal.

So far as the late comers in the theatres go, Mr. Martin Harvey has found a short way of dealing with them. A few nights ago he announced that no one would be allowed to take their seats or even to enter the auditorium during the half hour when the curtain raiser was staged, and that anyone who arrived late after the beginning of the first act would have to wait until the end of the act. A very drastic rule this and playgoers who thought that it was only Mr. Harvey's joke found to their surprise that it was rigidly administered.

But to return to the subject of dinners. If a seven o'clock dinner is still in the air the thirty minutes dinner has fairly conquered the restaurants. At the beginning of the season the half dozen or more fashionable places where Society folk may eat their dinners found that a short dinner was in great request, a menu choice but of few courses. Each restaurant has supplied the want in its own way, but to Princes belongs the credit of serving the real thirty minutes dinner. It is a dainty little meal this consisting of hors d'œuvres, (iced Canteloupe is the favourite just now), a choice of soup, some light fish, an entree, poultry, asparagus and sweets, and the price is only 6/6d.

AFTERNOON TEA.

London like Paris is to have "le five o'clock" as a fashionable institution. But afternoon tea has always been an institution in London, you may say, and this of course is so. But the custom of taking afternoon tea at some fashionable rendezvous,—it may be the marble lounge at the Ritz, the Palm Court at the Carlton, or the novelty of the hour in the pretty white and gold tea rooms opened by Rumpelmayer—is very decidely on the increase. In fact no one dreams of drinking tea at home. The afternoon tea rooms of the restaurants are so fresh and dainty with their beautiful floral decorations and, besides, all one's friends are to be found there. And even if afternoon tea is becoming ultra fashionable—so very modish indeed that the modistes are showing smart toilettes specially designed for afternoon tea,—it is still a cheap luxury. The custom now is to charge a fixed price, often as low as a shilling, and the cost of afternoon tea in the Palm Court of the Carlton is only twice that modest sum.

FASHIONS IN PET DOGS.

The cult of the pet dog is simply amazing. Nearly three thousand pet dogs were exhibited at the annual show of the Ladies Kennal Association, a charming and picturesque function held in the Royal Botanic Gardens this week. Proud owners in the most adorable of summer toilettes hidden under businesslike linen kennel coats sat by the side of their pampered pets feeding them on cutlets and cream. The Queen and half of Society were among the exhibitors; indeed, to establish a reputation as "A lady fancier" is to mark your place in Society, or nearly so. Fashions in dogs change like fashions in hats. Only a few years ago the poodle was the idol of the hour. Poodles have become plebian. The Pekingese is the thing of the moment, the dachshound has its admirers, but the French bull dog threatens to eclipse all else canine.

Paris like London has just had its fashionable Exposition Canine. At the French show, held in the gardens of the Tuillerres, the highest pinnacle of fame is reached when a lady is able to exhibit a pet dog similar to that which belonged to a distinguished ancestress. A certain Countess at the Tuillerres exhibited a beautiful specimen of the "butterfly" dog such as figures in a picture in her own salon with one of her great grandmothers.

RETURN OF THE EARRING.

The earring is coming back, there can be no doubt about it. The Queen and the Princess of Wales have always had an affection for this ornament, and the number of smart women who accentuate their charms by wearing such appendages seems to be increasing almost daily. Even young girls are wearing the pretty trinkets and contrary, to the popular idea, the earring does not put a single year on to their apparent age.

But the woman of to-day knows how to choose her ear rings. There is quite an art in buying the earring best adapted to one's particular style of face. Classic features like those of Lady Londonderry in the world of Society and Miss Constance Collier in that of Art can stand large circular shaped ornaments. The delicately featured face demands a slender pendant shaped earring. She who can be best described as piquant should never wear anything but the single stone, and the baby face with soft curves and beautiful colouring may be set off with tiny circles. The turquoise is popular, but it should only be worn by the blue eyed, more especially those whose eyes are framed in golden hair. Pearls are for the red haired woman. Diamonds for dark hair and dark eyes. Topazes may also be worn with good effect by the brunette.

SATURDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Business.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday:—

I.—Questions asked by Honourable Members:—Question put by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—

Will Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any, and, if so, what orders in connection with lesson 56 of the sixth book of the Gujarati Reading Series?

Questions put by the Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji:—

1. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Devasthan allowance due from the alienated village of Mangle in the Shiralapeta of the Satara district has not been paid for several years though the amount has from year to year been recovered from the alienated village and credited in the taluka treasury? If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons?

2. Is it a fact that several inamdars in the Satara and Belgaum districts have been asked to hand over the records of the inam villages in contravention of Government Resolution No. 3283, dated 27th July 1899,

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—1. Correspondence between the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation relating to the City of Bombay Police Charges Bill.

III.—Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and to amend the Bombay Motor-vehicles Act, 1901.—*First Reading.*

CONCESSIONS TO INAMDARS.

A Press Note has been issued as follows on the subject of the difficulties of Inamdars:—Reports having been called for and received from the Divisional Commissioners on the advisability of extending the grant of commissions to inamdars under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code, with the object of lessening the difficulties in the collection of their legitimate dues experienced by those inamdars into whose villages a survey settlement has been introduced, the following orders been passed:—

"After careful consideration of the reports submitted, the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the time has come to modify the policy under which commissions under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code are at present granted and that the rule should be that in the absence of special reason to the contrary every inamdar, who introduces, or has introduced a survey settlement into his village should be granted a commission, provided that he agrees to give suspensions and remissions according to the rules applicable to Government villages. It is most important to induce inamdars to introduce survey settlements into their villages, and the fact that they will thereby acquire a claim to a commission should be impressed upon them. The Collectors should be requested to submit lists of all inamdars who will become entitled to commissions under these orders, together with the requisite draft commissions giving effect to their recommendations, and of those inamdars who, for reasons to be assigned, they consider should be excepted from the concession. Where there are sub-sharers they should be called on to state any objections they may have to the issue of the commission in the name of the registered inamdar. The survey settlement requires the consent of co-sharers, and there will, frequently, at any rate, be no more difficulty in obtaining their consent to the issue of a commission than in inducing them to consent to the survey. Endeavours should be made, in the Collectors' discretion, to overcome objections.

"The commissions eventually granted will confer powers under all clauses of section 88, except clause (*d*), under which commissions will be granted only in cases which may be specially recommended and on the condition that the inamdar levies special assessment at rates not exceeding those of, and generally in accordance with the rules applicable to Government villages.

"The working of these orders should be watched and any defects brought to light should be reported to Government."

FROM a morning paper:—A Maecenas, not a money lender, is required to combine benevolence with profit by lending at a reasonable interest for an immediate literary purpose, £40 to a talented young man with regular income. Repayment by monthly instalments commencing at once. Ample security. Everything perfectly open.

WE understand that as a result of his recent tour through the manganese mining districts of India, Mr. W. H. Herdman of Messrs. Edward Riley and Co., Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Analytical Chemists, etc., has decided to establish in Bombay, at an early date, a branch office and laboratory for the accurate analysis of all classes of minerals, which the firm's 50 years' experience enables it to do, and to report work on manganese and other mines and mineral properties.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal, at its last Monthly General Meeting received a remarkable communication entitled "Indian Logic as Preserved in Tibet," by Mahamahopadhyya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana M. A., M. R. S. A. The author says:—"The Present paper is a result of my inquiries into the records of the monastery at Labrang (in Sikkim) which I recently visited. It deals with nineteen authoritative Buddhist works on Logic which have long been lost to India. The Tibetan block prints of these works were nearly a hundred years ago brought to Labrang from Sea Storis in Tibet where there is still a grand printing establishment."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Germany's Dissent Ignored.

DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

Sir Edward Fry has informed M. Nelidoff of his intention to introduce the question of the limitation of armaments at the Hague Conference.

M. Nelidoff has communicated with the Delegates of several of the great Powers, who will ask their Governments for instructions.

The introduction will probably be deferred until the last plenary sitting.

The Fourth Committee of the Conference has adopted the American proposal in favour of the immunity of private property at sea.

The minority included Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany, and France (the only countries excepting the United States which may be considered Maritime Powers,) but the vote is ineffective, failing an absolute majority.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Replying to a Peace Deputation, deploring that so little progress had been made at the Hague Conference in promoting the cause of permanent peace arbitration and the arrest of armaments, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said that he regretted that difficulties prevented the question occupying a more advanced position in the deliberations of the Conference. It might be the utmost possible on this occasion to reaffirm the former resolutions and so keep the flag flying.

Sir E. Grey concurred.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The text of the British proposal requests the Conference to confirm the resolution of the first Peace Conference respecting the limitation of armaments, and as the question has now become more urgent, exhorts the Governments to study it.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Japan Asks for £4,000,000.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A Southern Manchurian Railway Loan for £4,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., guaranteed by Japan, will be issued on the 19th of July in London and Switzerland.

The issue price will be 97.

THE "GEORGIA" EXPLOSION.

Ten Deaths.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Ten deaths have now occurred from the explosion on board the *Georgia*.

THE VATICAN AND THE BIBLE.

Council of Trent Dogmas Re-affirmed,

LONDON, JULY 18.

A Papal Syllabus has been issued consisting of sixty-five articles condemning decisively all modern ideas which they call modern errors concerning the interpretation of the Scriptures and insisting on the dogmas laid down in the Council of Trent.

THE KHEDIVE.

Departure for Paris.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Khedive has left Vienna for Paris.

CRICKET.

Players Beat Gentlemen.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Players beat the Gentlemen by 54 runs.

Hampshire has beaten Warwickshire by 95 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Northamptonshire by 96 runs.

Kent has beaten Worcestershire by eight wickets.

Gloucestershire has beaten Sussex by five wickets.

SUNLIGHT SOAP LIBEL SUIT.

Press Condemns the "Daily Mail."

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The Press generally condemns the *Daily Mail's* unscrupulous attacks on Messrs. Lever Brothers.

SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

Probable Release.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

It is reported that Raisuli has modified his demands for the ransom of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean and the latter is likely to be liberated shortly.

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC-HALL TRUST.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

An American Syndicate has been formed with a capital of twenty millions to secure a Music-Hall Trust Treaty between America and Great Britain.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL PROPOSED.

The Forth to the Clyde.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The Royal Commission on Canals and Navigable Waterways is considering a proposal to construct a ship-canal from the Forth to the Clyde.

The project is estimated to cost seven millions.

KOREAN EMBROGLIO.

Abdication of Emperor Probable.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST JAPANESE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 18.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing from Tokio, states that the abdication of the Emperor of Korea is probable. Henceforth the Sovereign's powers will be curtailed and exercised only through the Japanese Resident-General.

Placards have been posted in Seoul urging the assassination of Japanese Officials.

THE UNITED STATES' TARIFF.

Revision Deferred.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Republican Leaders in the United States have agreed to undertake no revision of the Tariff until after the next Presidential Election.

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST CAPTAIN KEMP.

Adjournment Refused.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The Civil suit brought in the District Munsiff's Court by the assaulted boy against Captain Kemp for damages, the plaintiff filed a counter affidavit opposing the adjournment asked for by the defendant. Mr. Gopalakrishna Pillai, the District Munsiff, having heard the arguments of the Pleaders on both sides, passed an order refusing to adjourn the suit being, of opinion that he would not be properly exercising his descretion if he did so.

No order was made as to costs.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Arrival of Members in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

Sir Frederick Upcott, Kt., Chairman of the Railway Board, on tour, and Mr. W. S. Wood, Member of the Committee, accompanied by their respective personal clerks, arrived in Madras yesterday evening from Simla.

Colonel Burn Murdoch, R. E., Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, Chief Auditor of the Southern Mahratta Railway, have also arrived from Bangalore.

The party leave for Ootacamund to-morrow night.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC.

Return for June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

During the month of June, 1907, the Wireless Telegraphic traffic disposed of on the Andamans Circuit totalled 658 messages containing 16,098 words, notwithstanding the fact that during the period under report communication was imperfect from the 1st to the 9th owing to atmospheric disturbances.

MADRAS WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Appointment of a Special Chief Engineer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The appointment of a Special Chief Engineer to the Madras Corporation, in connection with the Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes as recommended by the Standing Committee, came up for confirmation at the recent meeting of the Corporation. Messrs. Rendel and Robertson of London have been requested to send up three names for selection and approval of any one of them by the Secretary of State for India in case of appointments made in England, the approval of the Secretary of State being necessary.

HYDERABAD DURBAR.

For Conferring Titles and Rewards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 18.

A *Durbar* was held in Hyderabad (Sind) by the Commissioner in Sind last Tuesday evening when a *Sanad* conferring the title of "*Rao Bahadur*" was given to Jagat Rai Khubchand, retired Deputy Collector and forty other persons received rewards in shape of "*Afrin-Namas*," swords and *lungis* for special good services rendered.

The *Durbar* was largely attended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JULY 18.—Ford, Lieut., R. W. Fusiliers, from leave, from Paris.

White, Captain 53rd Sikhs, on leave, from Paris.

Hoslett, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., on leave, from Allahabad.

Montgomery, Lieut.-Col., 108th Infantry, on leave, from Deesa.

Roche, Capt., R.G.A., on leave, from Allahabad.

Bean, Lieut., 107th Grenadiers, on leave, from Mhow.

NEW GURKHA BATTALIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

It has been settled that only one battalion of the two new Gurkha battalions will be raised this year and, as explained some time ago, will either be designated the 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, or the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas. It is not yet settled which.

These questions of Regimental numbers and designations in the Indian Army interest the King-Emperor, and it is understood are always referred to His Majesty for final sanction.

P. W. D. SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Mr. W. R. Stevenson, Accountant, Bombay, officiates as a Deputy Examiner of Accounts.

Mr. H. P. Judge, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is promoted to Deputy Examiner.

["OWING TO EXCEPTIONAL PRESSURE ON OUR SPACE A NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NEWS HAVE HAD TO BE ISSUED IN A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.]

LORD LAMINGTON'S RESIGNATION.

"Madras Mail" on the Regime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Lord Lamington has written to His Excellency the Viceroy intimating his resignation of his post as Governor of Bombay on the ground of the illness of Lady Lamington.

It is not yet known here from what date the resignation takes effect or what arrangements will be made in regard to his successor.

The following Press Communique has been issued here:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G. C. M. and G. G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, has resigned his office on account of Lady Lamington's health.

[These details are fully known is Bombay.—Ed., *B. G.*]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The *Madras Mail*, in an article regretting Lord Lamington's sudden resignation, says:—Lord Lamington's regime in Bombay has borne a marked similarity to that of Lord Ampthill in Madras, being characterised by a wise determination to make himself familiar with the details of the administration, not only from the point of view of the rulers but from that of the ruled. His frequent tours thoroughout the Presidency were undertaken with this object. He subsequently took every opportunity of coming into contact with the people. Bombay has on the whole during his rule, passed through a quiet and uneventful time—an almost certain proof of capable administration."

LADY MINTO'S RETURN.

Lord Lamington Arrives to Meet Her.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JULY 18.

H. E. Lord Lamington leaves for Bombay to meet Lady Minto who arrives by to-morrow's Mail.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. John Bebel's Contretemps in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

A wealthy young American gentleman, named Mr. John Bebel, who is well-known, both in Poona and Bombay, as representative of his father's firm of Publishers in New York got himself into trouble last night.

It appears that in view of the recent unrest in India Mr. Bebel provided himself with a couple of revolvers, purchased in Bombay, as preventative against any possible attack on his person. One of these weapons he constantly carried about with him fully loaded. On the night in question he happened to be armed with the revolver. He was being driven alone towards the Railway Station when an altercation occurred between him and the tonga-wallah. Mr. Bebel then insisted on being driven to the Police Station to settle the dispute which had arisen. Several people, it is stated, collected around the tonga and in order to disperse the crowd Mr. Bebel took out his revolver and fired in the air. He then made headway for the Railway Station but before he could reach it he was cornered behind the Railway Police Inspector's office by a native policeman. Here he warned the policeman not to interfere with him and in doing so fired a shot on to the ground by way of endeavouring to frighten the policeman. But Mr. Bebel was eventually got at.

THE PINDI SEDITION TRIAL.

Address of the Legal Remembrancer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

Mr. Bevan Petman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, who has throughout the long proceedings conducted the prosecution of Pindi Das and Dina Nath for their share in the production and circulation of the issue of April 25th of *India*, a vernacular paper of Gujranwala, argued the case on behalf of the Crown.

The Counsel said that the case presented several unusual features, the most noteworthy of which was that it concerned the history of two Presses. The ordinary case, of which there had been several specimens of late in India, was one in which a paper painted offensive matter of some kind—whether seditious or defamatory at an ordinary Press with which it was connected—or elsewhere.

The story of *India*, however, resembled many other native papers in one way, for so long as it remained innocuous, its circulation was practically nothing. At first it, with great difficulty, achieved a sale of 250 to 300 copies. "Patriotism" in such a case was hand-in-glove with more sordid sentiments and aspirations. There would always be persons eager for notoriety, and one of the ways in which Pindi Das sought to draw attention to the fact that he was sailing near the wind was the free distribution of *India*. Then the circulation went up by leaps and bounds.

India, with the exception of the title was not printed at Gujranwala. There was a mass of evidence to that effect. There was only a hand press at Gujranwala when *India* printed its issue of April 25th, though a steam press had since been set up. The edition was always taken into Lahore and brought back printed.

There had been trustworthy and unbiassed evidence of the fact that an attempt had been made to pass one edition as "Books" along the railway. Witness had proved that Isher Das, who had since absconded, and the prisoners were in the habit of bringing papers to Gujranwala from Lahore with some regularity. Then the Station Master had said that a free copy of *India* had been given to him and that other of the station staff had been similarly favoured. Experts had testified to *India's* having been printed at a steam press. Three thousand copies of the April 25th issue had been printed, and it was impossible that the four-anna kind of machine at Gujranwala could have been responsible. Then there was in evidence a postcard written by Pindi Das in which he said: "I have bought a steam press and now will be independent of others." If that meant anything it meant that some other press had been given the work previously.

THE TRIAL OF COCANADA RIOTERS.

Close of Evidence for Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The trial of the second batch of the accused in the Cocanada riot cases was resumed yesterday.

The whole of the evidence for the prosecution having been recorded, the Confessional Statement made by the 5th accused before the Sub-Magistrate was tendered by the Public Prosecutor and accepted by the Magistrate.

The cross-examination of the witnesses will commence to-day.

THE BRIDES OF HINDU GODS.

Dr. Bhandarkar's Memorial.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE Government of Bombay has issued a Resolution yesterday in reply to the memorial from the Hon'ble Dr. R.G. Bhandarkar and others complaining of the prevalence of a custom of marrying young girls to Hindu Gods. With the Resolution are published the views of district officials and of numerous prominent Hindu gentlemen, to whom the memorial was submitted for opinion. The Resolution reads:—

Resolution.—Copies of the opinions should be forwarded to the memorialists with the following letter and they should be requested to favour Government with their further remarks on the subject in view of the legal opinion expressed therein:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, dated the 26th October 1905, signed by yourself and others, complaining of the prevalence of a custom of marrying young girls to Hindu Gods and praying that measures may be taken to check the practice.

"2. In reply, I am to forward to you copies of the opinions of District Magistrates and leading Native gentlemen on the subject, and to state that there appears to be a general agreement that any action by Government in the matter can be only of very limited effect, that the introduction to a life or prostitution by dedication or marriage to a god is only one avenue to that end, and that the most Government can do is to protect minors. There also appears to be a strong opinion against interference by Government and it would seem to be the general view that only the education of the men and women of India can remedy the evil complained of, for so long as there is a demand for prostitutes there will, it is thought, be a supply, if not from this source then from others. It further appears to be agreed on all hands—and the view is supported by the opinions of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and the Advocate-General—that the law would be sufficient to the full if (1) the authorities of the temples where these marriages are celebrated were prosecuted as accessories and abettors and (2) some provision were made for the guardianship of the minors as to whom prosecutions were successful. I am to state that Government are willing, if desired, to deal with the temple authorities who countenance these marriages by issuing instructions to Magistrates and Police Officers to prosecute them as well as the guardians of the minors whenever opportunity offers itself and to consider the question of taking up the legislation suggested by the Advocate-General for the subsequent disposal of the minors. I am, however, to observe that such legislation would be of value only if orphanages or homes for such girls are established in which they could be cared for and brought up under influences of a wholesome nature. Government, therefore, before proceeding in the matter, would be glad to be favoured with the further opinion of the memorialists whether as a first postulate of legislation Government could rely upon the Hindu community to establish homes for the future care of such minors, or failing that whether the community would object to the co-operation of the Society for the protection of Children recently started in this Presidency on the lines of the Calcutta Society, or to putting those girls under the protection of the Missionary Societies. I am to add that in the opinion of Government homes established, endowed and managed by the Hindu community itself would be by far the most suitable solution. I am to invite any further remarks you may desire to submit on consideration of the reports herewith forwarded."

Copies of the opinions should be forwarded also to the Honourable Mr. Justice N.G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal and the Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale for favour of their remarks on the subject. Copies should also be forwarded to the Government of Madras with a request that the Governor in Council may be favoured with information whether the practice prevails in that Presidency, and, if it does, what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken for the suppression of the evil.

Below we give the views of Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Huzur Deputy Collector of Poona:—

With reference to your endorsement No. 6536, dated 7th June 1906, forwarding for opinion a memorial from the Honourable Dr. Bhandarkar and others, accompanying Government Resolution No. 2843, dated 25th May last, Judicial Department, I have the honour to report my opinion after consulting a few men of light and leading in Poona.

2. The memorialists invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the evil practice of marrying girls to gods so that practically they cannot marry again with the result that on attaining their youth lead a life of shame and immorality; to the state of the law on the subject which has practically remained a dead letter; solicit that measures be devised for the suppression of the evil and suggest that the Police should be stirred a bit and warned of their duty to prosecute all violations of the law and that the temple managers should be brought to understand the illegal character of the ceremony and the risk they run in celebrating unlawful marriages with the gods; and finally advocate that in view of the ignorance and backwardness of the classes contracting such marriages stringent measures should be adopted to put an end to what constitutes "an open sore in the life of the people." What the "stringent measures" are the memorialists have not stated, but it seems to be obvious that they do distinguish them from a mere stricter enforcement of the law on the subject.

3. The memorialists are partly in the right and partly in the wrong. They are in the right in asking for a much stricter enforcement of the law. They are in the wrong in asking for stringent measures being adopted to suppress the evil. Where they are in the right they have the hearty support of all the enlightened and intelligent sections of the community. It is only when they traverse from what is right to what is wrong that they would be confronted with vehement opposition for however desirable it may be to eradicate the evil, the adoption of stringent measures by Government would be regarded as a needless interference with the religious and social practices that have been handed down from times immemorial.

4. The dedication of girls to the service of gods and goddesses is a time-honoured institution. Whether the gods and goddesses are the deities of the Aryans or of the aborigines has now become more or less a mere academical question with which we are not concerned. The fact is that the deities take a somewhat prominent position in the Hindu Pantheon and are worshipped alike by the higher and lower classes of that community and god Khandoba is the family deity—Kuldaivat—with most of them. In the temple presided by the deity there are many servants doing a variety of sacred duties connected with the worship and in the hierarchy and the girl-wives of Khadoba called Muralis occupy no inconsiderable position. Apart from menial duties which sometimes they perform their chief functions are to sing the praises of the god, eulogise him for his deeds of valor in subjugating the demon-powers, take part in the annual festivals and celebrate with great eclat his birthday and the anniversary ceremonies connected with his exploits. In order to ensure their whole-hearted attachment they are married to the god for marriage as we know is regarded as the best expression of attachment and devotion. The idea is that marriage binds them indissolubly to the god and without the sin of pollution perpetuates them till life lasts as his devoted wives fearing no widowhood which is the lot of several married women, apprehending no breach of domestic peace and the sequential divorce, doing his work ardently and passing a life of self-sacrifice and resignation. The ideal is noble and the object laudable, and as long as the institution was full of life it raised its level—instances of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation are not wanting in our ancient literature. But when faith and fervor get on the wane and men begin to be swayed as they must need be by a passion for material comforts, the institution begins to lose its life, religious instincts fade away and the mere ceremonial becomes all in all. Virtue and religion which go hand in hand are disjoined so to say and the deficiency of the one is supplied by the sufficiency of the other. The services of the Muralis are indeed at the disposal of the god but he no longer holds them inviolate. That the girls get married while yet tender in age is in accordance with the Hindu law of marriage. But as the age limit is being gradually pushed up everywhere that of the Muralis is not an exception. Most of the Muralis are now married to the god between the early teens and not infrequently after puberty. Whether before or between the teens the age is yet tender and the girls are quite incapable of understanding the responsibilities devolving on them as the brides of god Khandoba. The effect of involuntary and unconscious obligations are disastrous, and when the girl-brides develop into a youthful womanhood they realise their position and finding no escape throw their lot along with those who preceded them. The allowances and perquisites, if any, are insufficient. The struggle for existence becomes more and more pronounced and the girls are left to themselves to eke out for their maintenance as best as they could. Once dedicated to the god the Muralis are as it were expelled out of their homes to pass their time with the dumb inanimate god. Being thus thrown out of the protection of elders and allowed to have their full bent without let or hindrances and living amidst irresistible temptations they develop erratic tendencies. Their profession contributes not a little to their degradation. Their songs and ballads so catching in tunes awaken the lower impulses and emotions and attract a number of youths who entangle them. They lose their moral poise and not infrequently prostitution completes their moral degradation. I am therefore entirely in accord with the view of the memorialists regarding the depraved condition of the Muralis as a class and I agree that, if possible, measures should be adopted to reclaim them from the immoral pursuits.

5. On the question as to whether the measures should be persuasive or compulsory most of us would decide with the memorialists. The dedication of the girls though at present a matter of mere routine continues none the less to be regarded as part and parcel of religion and the lower classes will not readily consent to put a stop to it on the ground that it leads—as it has done in the past—to a life of shame and degradation. The task therefore is not an easy one to accomplish as we have to deal with a class of men—illiterate, steeped in ignorance and tied down by custom and clinging to it with a tenacity so characteristic of the specially backward classes. Drastic or in the words of the memorialists strigent measures will not do. They will be regarded as willful invasion on matters deemed sacred and resented. This part of the question therefore is put out of the Court.

6. The work done by persuasion lasts longer and bears better fruit than that done by force. Moreover, if the signs of the time are correctly read, there is, I trust, no reason for despair. From my enquiry I find that numerically the Muralis have gone down and where they mustered a thousand strong they are now only three hundred. New marriages are few and far between, and I understand that at Jejuri one such marriage on an average is celebrated in a year. The girls now live more with their parents than they did a quarter of a century ago. As a class Muralis of the new generation are no longer the inveterate prostitutes *en block* that their older sisters were, for on attaining majority they live under the protection of single men. Though the distinction between prostitution and concubinage is faint and shadowy, still when we have to gauge the extent of the evil we have to distinguish between a class of women carrying on promiscuous intercourse with men and those who live as mistresses and keep up a household. With the advance of time the greater evil is dying its natural death and the lesser one requires a sympathetic and gentle treatment. Let such of the memorialists therefore—many of them leaders of social reforms—as have the time, the wish and the means come forward to carry on an expostulatory crusade against the ruinous practice of dedication of minors to gods and goddesses. The social reformer has a great field before him. Let him start his work at Jejuri, the chief centre of the Muralis, with assiduity and earnestness of purpose and he will find his labours not made in vain.

7. As to where the memorialists are in the right I am agreeable to the proposal that the law of the minors should be the better enforced and the suggestions contained in the penultimate paragraph of their memorial have the entire support of the community. The law it should be noted is not a law of the Muralis. It is a law which safeguards the interests of the minors and whether the minor is a Murali or a Basvi, a bride of Khandoba or a devotee of Yellama—or whether a dancing girl of Kalawantin each one is equally within the protection of the law, if subjected to acts penalised under the provisions of Section 372 of the Indian Penal Code. If this law regarding the disposal of the minors in any one of the ways specified in that section is not enforced each time that it is contravened an executive order might well issue enjoining on the Police to be on the alert and bring to justice every delinquent and to warn the managers of the temples and the custodians of the minors that the marriages of the girls to gods or their sale to Kalawantis constitute a disposal of minors within the meaning of Section 372 rendering them liable to prosecution whether as accessories or principals. An executive order and warning of this kind will have a wholesome effect though it is indeed true that it will merely tend to defer and to some extent restrain the evil rather than eradicate it. For as soon as the girl is 16 or a day older the law ceases to operate in her case. And a dedication to god or any other form of disposal can be gone through with impunity without any the least abatement of the immoral consequences attending such disposals. But if the law of the minor is put into execution each time that it is offended great step will be gained. Severe punishments need not be meted out in cases where the dedication rests on religious convictions. As a matter of fact I find on referring to the case law on the subject that the punishments awarded in respect of dedication of minors to gods and goddesses are very light not because the European Judges have looked on the practices with less abhorrence than they deserve, but that they have held that religion and custom have so far blended together in setting up a prescription that in following it the guardians have been actuated with sentiments other than those of pecuniary gain or lucre. The Assistant Collector referred to in the memorial has himself awarded a very light punishment for very cogent reasons which I do not like to reproduce as showing the great sagacity and tact displayed by him in the application of the law to ascertained facts:—

"Here in this case we have two wholly uneducated people belonging to a low and backward class, who see their only child stricken grievously with plague. In the over-whelming desire to save her life these two approach the only deity they know and pray that she may be spared to them and in order that Khandoba may more readily grant this boon they solemnly promise to dedicate the child to him, if she recovers health and strength. The child does regain health and these two, the father and grand-mother, in thankfulness to the god and remembering their vow at once fulfil their condition and marry the girl to the god. Do they think what her future will be? To some extent the father admits that he intends when she reaches a marriageable age to hand her over to the keeping of some well-to-do man. What will be the difference, says he, between her and any other girl who lives with a husband? Only the marriage ceremony which in the case of the ordinary girl binds her to a man who may ill-treat her and in the case of a Murali binds her to the god who has already shown himself to be her friend. In brief, my opinion is that although punishment must be legally inflicted on the accused yet, then to western minds, peculiar standpoint from which these uneducated people view such marriages demands that a light punishment only be inflicted. The spread of education and not heavy sentences passed by a Magistrate must be the chief factor in extirpating the unkindly custom."

8. While agreeing with the memorialists that the present law should be more strictly enforced I do not think that the community is prepared to countenance their proposal to remove in the case of convictions the minors from the guardianship of their parents alleged to be so unworthy of retaining their trust. I do not think there are in the world better guardians of minors than their parents. That they are more or less victims of the circumstances and traditions over which they have no control is an undisputable fact and it would be cruel to deprive them of their custody. The proposal is a radical one and will cause much excitement and discontent. To push it to its logical conclusion it means the establishment of homes or asylums for the resort of the minors removed from their parents and guardians. Have the memorialists given any thought to the consideration of the ways and means for the founding of such an institution? Or do they mean that Government should do the needful in the matter? If so, the answer is clear for Government cannot for obvious reasons take upon themselves functions which properly belong to the Hindu community. So far as Government are concerned nothing need or can be done in the matter and the guardians can well be trusted to keep the minors under their roof until they arrive at majority and are capable of choosing for themselves a career that would suit their tastes and inclinations. The whole matter is beset with difficulties which in the present condition of the lower classes are not easily surmountable and should be let alone trusting to the beneficient influence of time and education.

"SANDHYA" ON THE WAR-PATH.

More Seditious Writing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The *Sandhya* continues on the war-path. After having differentiated between the feelings of respect, love and affection the *Sandhya* in its issue of the 16th instant, gives vent to the following:—

"Whatever may be the consequences, let me speak out that we are not respectful towards the *feringhee* because we do not recognise him to be superior to us. You *feringhees* are but a child of yesterday, born of a gleanor for fuels. You are now given to luxury and pomp, and I being a Hindu or a Brahmin of all times, how can I pay respect to you. Respect cannot come in. Nor do I consider you as my rival, for as I, night and day, think of a halo of past glory surrounding me, I cannot be got to think of you being on the same level with me. Again I cannot love you I can only feel a compassionate affection for you. But will you receive it? A feeling of reverence is reciprocal to that of affection. By fraud you have crowned yourself sovereign of India. You want to allot to us the hated seal of the defeated, and, forgetful of the past, repeatedly say that you have acquired by strength this territory bounded by oceans and that we, three hundred million people of India, men and women, are but a race defeated and conquered by you. So you do not want us to feel compassion for you."

THE *Mining World* publishes with its issue of the 22nd June, an excellent map of the Dharwar Gold Field, which should be preserved for reference by those interested in the mines, or who may possibly become so. The field is far more extensive than that of Kolar, says our contemporary, and offers inducements equally as great as those the latter presented at the outset.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

THE KING OPENS THE UNION JACK CLUB.

Speech by the Prince of Wales.

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS.

£16,260 RAISED.

An enormous crowd had assembled to witness the arrival of the King and Queen, and it was, perhaps, the most wonderful crowd that ever greeted Royalty. It packed the side-walks of the route, and in Waterloo-road and in the vicinity of the Club it stood in dense masses that swayed and surged into the road.

All London flocked to see the King and Queen. Mother brought their babies, fathers perched their little sons on their shoulders to watch the King pass along, and many wore touches of rusty black in the crowd for the King was going to open something which was a monument to the dead—their dead.

It was an entirely different crowd from that which usually banks the side-walks to see Majesty pass. It seemed as though everyone of his Majesty's subjects who had given a son or brother to the Empire felt called upon to be an actor in the inauguration. It was a well-ordered crowd, and obeyed the injunctions of the police line.

The crowd cheered all and sundry. It cheered the early arrivals, it cheered the civic dignitaries and the scarlet-coated officers; it cheered General Sir Evelyn Wood, and yelled "Bobs" as Lord Roberts passed by smiling.

BRILLIANT SCENE.

Half an hour before the time of the opening, the guests began to assemble in the blue-tiled lounge, in the corridors, and in the library were scattered sailor and soldier guests—artillerymen in blue and scarlet, Guardsmen in scarlet and blue, Highlanders, infantrymen in their varied coloured facings, cherry-cuffed medical men, gold braided Hussars, Uhlan-like Lancers, and moving through them men of the senior service, cool from their blue and white amid the vivid uniforms of the Army.

Among the guests were: Countess Roberts, Lord Methuen, Bishop Taylor-Smith, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Edward Ward, Sir George Hayter Chubb, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, Sir Marcus Samuel, Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, Lady St. Helier, Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. Douglas, Colonel Sir W. Bisset, Major-General Thompson, Sir Charles Owens, Sir W. Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Walter Lawrence, Lord and Lady Knollys, General Sir Neville Lyttelton, Sir Arthur and Lady Bigge, Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam, Sir Charles Cust, Lady Middleton, Lord and Lady Mary Creighton, Sir Percy Scott, Sir George Arthur, Captain Anson, Mr. Roland Bailey, Captain Milne, Miss Violett Brooke Hunt, Miss Ethel McCall, to whose energies the club owes so much, Dr. Ruther ford Harris, and Mr Whitelaw Reid.

A roar of cheering greeted the Prince and Princess of Wales as they drove up in advance of the King and Queen. A few minutes later a hurricane of sound swept down the packed streets as their Majesties, in an open carriage and with no other escort than the customary equerries, passed between the saluting ranks of sailors who lined the route, and came to the awning-covered entrance of the club.

The frantic cheering of the people on all sides drowned the strains of the National Anthem as the Scots Guards, the guard of honour, gave the Royal salute. Their Majesties were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyll, and Prince Alexander of Teck. His Majesty wore the undress uniform of a Field-Marshall, and Queen Alexandra wore a beautiful costume of dark violet brocaded with heliotrope, toque, and boa.

To the raised dais at the end of the beautiful lounge their Majesties were conducted by Sir Edward Warp, and the extraordinary colour effect in that little group with the kaleidoscopic rauge of hues of the King's Indian orderlies against the Cambridge blue background was a colour feast that Paul Veronese alone would have done justice to.

THE PRINCE'S ADDRESS.

As the King took his place, the Prince of Wales addressed his Majesty:—

"To me, as patron of the Union Jack Club has fallen the honour of receiving your Majesties here to-day," said his Royal Highness. "Profoundly sensible of the interest always evinced by your Majesty in all that concerns the welfare of the naval and military forces of the Crown, and encouraged by your Majesty's generous patronage, the Council of the Union Jack Club has from the inception of this undertaking ventured to entertain the hope that the formal presentation of the Club to the men of the Navy and Army might be honoured by the presence of your Majesty and the Queen.

"That your Majesties have consented to fulfil our aspirations has been the source of much loyal gratification to the council, and cannot but deepen those sentiments of gratitude and devotion which all who have the honour to serve the King on sea or land entertain towards your Majesty's Throne and person."

His Royal Highness then briefly sketched the history of the club's inception. "After four years' work the council have the honour to-day, on behalf of the general body of subscribers, to offer to your Majesty, as head of the Navy and Army, and for their use, this club. Its inauguration, under the happy auspices of your Majesties' presence, is a good omen for its future success, to ensure which no effort will be spared by those who are associated with the conduct of its affairs. I now ask your Majesty to declare the Union Jack Club open."

His Majesty, speaking in a clear voice, which could be heard in every part of the room, replied:—

"It is a very great pleasure to me that I am able, with the Queen, to be here to-day at the inauguration of the Union Jack Club.

"I congratulate you on the entire success of the efforts of your Royal Highness and of those associated with you in the foundiug of this great national memorial, and in the name of the Navy and Army I accept from you, for the use and benefit of the men of my fighting services, the spacious, well-equipped clubhouse which you have provided for their comfort and convenience.

"A ready and generous response has been made to your appeal for funds, not only from individuals who are in a position to make handsome gifts, but from regiments and ships from trading firms, and other associations; from the spirited proprietors and readers of the Press, which has generously advertised and advocated your cause, and from countless subscribers all over the country, who have testified the warmth of their feelings towards my soldiers and sailors by willing contributions according to their means.

"I could not have inaugurated this institution to-day if it were still encumbered with debt, and I am particularly pleased that owing to special efforts which have been made, and in large measure to the generosity of two individuals, the remaining liability of £16,000 has been met within the last two or three weeks.

"The cause is a good one and it has touched many hearts. This club is established as an appreciation of the splendid services of my Navy and Army in the South African and Chinese wars and as a national memorial to those who lost their lives in those campaigns.

"The feeling of appreciation and gratitude extends throughout my dominions, and alas! there are many who in contributing to the national memorial to the dead have had a personal loss to commemorate—a private sorrow to assuage.

"I am most grateful to learn that you have every reason to anticipate that the Union Jack Club will be self-supporting. Having regard to the deep and widespread sympathy which your scheme has elicited, I feel assured that the necessary funds for the contemplated extension and completion of the institution will be speedily forthcoming.

"I feel confident that alike in the selection of the site, in the nature of the accommodation which you have provided and in the generous supply of means of recreation and of amusements, you have adopted a course calculated to carry out most effectually the wishes of your subscribers for the benefit of my Navy and Army.

"I earnestly hoped that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future, will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which has been built will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement or those for whom it is intended."

THE TEST MATCH.

England's Great Score.

MR. JESSOP'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

WHETHER this Test match, which is the new chapter in the book of cricket history, will initiate a series of great fights remains to be seen. But England and Australia will welcome the new arrival, and the whole of the cricketing world will be interested in the progress of this game.

The ground of Lord's had naturally suffered from the heavy rain on Saturday, and the wish of the South Africans to play their first Test match on a perfectly hard and dry wicket was not realised. There was a very large crowd present fully 5,000 occupying seats when the first ball was sent down.

The South Africans played the same team which defeated Kotze so sensationally last week, Robinson, S. D. Snooke, Smith, and Tancred standing down. Thus South Africa's first team differed only in one respect from that which defeated Warner's M.C.C. team four times in the South African season of 1905-6, Kotze, the fast bowler, being substituted for Tancred.

England had the good fortune to win the toss, and lost no time in opening the batting with Hayward and Fry to the bowling of Kotze and Schwarz. The first run was by Hayward, and it came off Kotze's sixth ball. Fry likewise opened his account from the fast bowler, and then drives for two came from each bowler Fry's was a sound stroke to the off, which Nourse fielded in such a manner as to demand the attention of the crowd. There was certainly nothing taken for granted by the batsmen, and runs came quietly. It was in the eighth over that ten went up, and play had been in progress for twenty minutes. There was another capital piece of fielding when Faulkner, at mid-on saved a good stroke from Fry.

FRY OPENS HIS ACCOUNT.

The first four was made by Fry off Schwarz. Hayward soon followed the amateur's example, a pretty leg glance off Vogler bringing each batsman's score to 15, and the total 31, the extra single being a leg-bye. Succeeding play was of an aggressive nature, and Fry paid especial attention to the old Cantab footballer scoring 10 off Schwarz's eleventh over, which included brisk boundary drives to the off and on. In this manner the half-century appeared in just under fifty minutes' play.

At 52, to enable Vogler to change ends, Gordon White bowled from the Nursery end, and the last ball of Vogler's over at the new end caused the Sussex captain to chop on to his wicket. There were four 4's in Fry's total of 33, and he was batting exactly an hour.

Tydesley joined the champion of the South but Hayward increased his score by a single, and received the first ball of Vogler's next over raising his foot in playing the ball. Sherwell took instant advantage of the Surreyite missing the ball, and whipped off the balls in capital fashion. Vogler had taken his two wickets with successive balls when England's captain appeared.

At 68, Foster, who called Tydesley for a very short run, jeopardised his wicket, for it was owing to the fact that Sherwell missed the wicket that he was saved. The third dismissal came about when Foster made a similar stroke to Hayward, and Sherwell's appeal brought, in Braund.

Tydlesley had been batting for nearly half an hour, but for several minutes he remained with 13 to his credit. There was evidently much satisfaction when he increased his score by an on-drive for 2, judging by the applause that accompanied the stroke. This was supplemented by two 4's off the slow bowler, which punishment brought on R. O. Schwarz

MARK TWAIN'S VISIT.

Walk Along the Strand.

PASSES UNRECOGNISED AMONG THE CROWD.

Mark Twain made an excursion in the Strand on Saturday afternoon and suffered the pangs of non-recognition. His identity was unknown to the thousands who mingled with him in the Strand save in the case of a few Americans, who were on their way to Richmond or Hampton Court.

The excursions to Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon have severely told on the strength of the aged humorist and to-day for the major part he was very glad to get the opportunity to spend the greater part in bed. To-night he dined with Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker.

The coming week will be a very busy one for Mr. Clemens. His book of engagements is very full, but one event to which he is looking forward to with great pleasure is the dinner to be given him on Saturday night at the Savage Club, of which he is an honorary member. This dinner, and one to be given him by "Punch," Mr. Clemens regards as red-letter events.

Then he will meet with Bohemians of letters after his own heart, and if he feels the impulse to indulge in real human language he will not be thwarted.

A Charity Offering and a Baptism.

Mark Twain included a couple of amusing stories in his speech at the Mansion House in the evening.

In genial, confidential tones, he told his hearers how the wonderful oratory of a charitable worker among the poor so worked upon his feelings that he (in common with others) would have dropped something substantial in the hat if it had come round at that moment.

"The speaker had the power of putting vivid pictures before one. We were all affected. That was the moment for the hat. I would have put $200 dollars in it then, and later I would have put $400. I felt I would even have filled in a blank cheque with somebody else's name and dropped it in.

"Well now another speaker got up, and in fifteen minutes damped my spirits, and with the speech of the third speaker all my enthusiasm went. When eventually the hat came round—(pause.—I dropped in 10 cents—(laughter)—and took out 25."

Then he told the story of a Scottish Presbyterian minister who with a baby in his arms for baptism lectured those around him for looking disparagingly upon the infant because it was small. He told how an ocean was made of little drops of water, and a mountain compacted of atoms. "This child," he said may become one of the great wonders of the earth, may even be the Napoleon of the future." Then he turned to the mother for the name of the child, and learned it was Mary Ann."

MARK TWAIN AND MISS CORELLI.

VISIT TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Mark Twain arrived in Stratford yesterday afternoon on a personal visit to Miss Marie Corelli, who met him at the station. There was also present a large crowd which gave him a very cordial greeting.

Mark Twain expressed to Miss Corelli his regret at not being able to revisit the birthplace of Shakespeare and other places of interest, and said, "I am sure that if Shakespeare knew how very kind my friends are to me, and how very near I am to being killed with kindness, even he would excuse me." He, however, requested that the carriage might be drawn up in front to Harvard House (the early home of the mother of the founder of Harvard University).

There was a brilliant luncheon at Miss Corelli's house, and her proposal of Mark Twain's health was cordially joined in by the guests, and briefly responded to by the veteran author.

The Mayor desired very much to offer a civic welcome, but this could not be arranged. The boys of the Army School assembled outside Miss Corelli's residence to give the famous man a cheer.

Mark Twain remarked in acknowledgment that he had once himself been a soldier for two weeks during the American Civil War, and that his experiences were such that he did not care to remember them. Looking upon the lads gathered there he sincerely wished them a better experience of their profession than his and much more of it.

HONEST MARK TWAIN.

REPUDIATES INSINUATIONS ABOUT THE ASCOT CUP.

Mark Twain was one of the guests at the Mansion House on Saturday night when two hundred and fifty members of the Savage Club were entertained by the Lord Mayor.

In responding to a toast, the famous American humorist said that since his arrival in this country, a few days ago, he had been trying to rehabilitate his character. Unfortunately his arrival in London coincided with the stealing of the cup at Ascot, and he had been tacitly charged with carrying it off. He assured the company that he was not so dishonest as he looked. (Laughter.)

He was not so honest in other days as he was now (laughter)—but he had always been reasonably honest, and he had worked himself up step by step before the Ascot Cup came upon the scene. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, Mark Twain declared that though he was young in spirit he was old in the flesh, and when he left England he felt he would never be privileged to see it again. (Cries of "No, no!") But whatever happened he would leave the shores of Old England with a keen recollection of the generous and kindly welcome he had always received at the hands of the people.

DELUGE IN LONDON.

Thunderstorm and Floods.

STREETS LIKE RIVERS.

MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A terrific thunderstorm broke over London and district on Saturday, causing loss of life and damage to property. During the storm torrential rain fell, and the streets were flooded, in some cases to a depth of two or three feet, owing to the bursting of swollen sewers. The roadways were transformed into rushing rivers. While crossing Belvedere Marshes, near Erith, this afternoon, on their return from work four men were struck by lightning. One man, named J. Cummings, was killed on the spot, all his clothes being stripped off him, and another, named White, was so seriously injured that he had to be detained at Erith hospital. The other two were able to proceed to their homes.

The lightning struck and set fire to Corry Hill, a house near Wimbledon Park, and the fire brigade had to be called to extinguish the flames.

Electric tramway cars were stopped in various parts of London by heavy rains. When the downpour ceased people had to bale the water out of the flooded streets. Carts were freely used to convey people across the thoroughfares.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

At Lewisham and Lee extraordinary scenes were witnessed. The rain ran in rivers down the streets, overflowing into basements of the houses, seriously threatening the foundations. In some places the water was three feet deep, and pedestrian and vehicular traffic was obstructed. The electric tramway system was temporarily disorganised.

In the neighbourhood of Clapham Junction there were similar scenes. Firemen had to contend with the element that is usually their friend. They fought the water as effectually as they generally fight with fire, but it was late at night before the water-logged streets were made passable again.

In Peckham the lightning hit a dwelling and stripped several hundredweight of coping on the roof. All over London the lightning was brilliant, the flashes frequent and the thunder loud.

From Loampit Vale right down to the Obelisk the streets ran knee-deep in water, and the greenhouses in Thurston-road were completely covered with water. The shops had to be barricaded to protect the goods in the window.

While four professional golfers were playing an exhibition game over the Lethamill golf course, near Glasgow, last evening, two of their number were struck by lightning. One was killed outright and the other slightly injured. The name of the victim is not yet available.

Lightning caused two fires in Cardiff. During the heavy thunderstorm a bedroom window of one house was smashed, the gas pipe melted, and furniture and shirting boards burned.

NEXT AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Mr. Chauncey Depew on the Coming Contest.

CHANCES OF MR. TAFT.

"Although it is still a long call, the coming Presidential election in America is exciting more national interest than any campaign of the last fifty years. The depth to which the feelings of the country have been stirred is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind there are no great outstanding political issues to be fought, no economic problems to wrack the public brain, no longer any fear of mischievous legislation, and that the Republican ticket is certain of success. The whole situation is evolved from an intensely personal mainspring."

So said the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator, who is now on a visit to London, to a representative of the "Observer."

"What set the Presidential ball rolling was the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt that he would not accept office for another term, while added zest had been given to the outlook by a notification from the President that he would do his best to secure the nomination by the party of a candidate in favour of his policies.

"In accordance with that obligation his choice fell on Mr. Taft. He is a great lawyer, and having been promoted to the Federal Circuit Court won distinction for his judicial ability.

"I remember President McKinley saying to me when the Government of the Philippines devolved upon the United States, 'our success or failure in this new departure depends upon the man who is to administer that trust. I have that gentleman in my eye, but he must make a tremendous sacrifice to accept. He is better fitted for the post than any other man in the country—I mean Judge Taft.'

"Well, I said, Mr. President, Judge Taft has the honourable ambition, which is certain of fulfilment, of being promoted judge of our highest court, by becoming one of the nine judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. 'Of course, I know that, answered the President, 'but I believe he will respond to this call of duty.'

"TAFT RESIGNED."

"Judge Taft did not hesitate: he resigned from the Court at once, and went to the Philippines where he found the conditions just as bad as they could be. The people were hostile to him, insurrection was rife, the climate was disagreeable; yet, in four years, he established law and order, reposed in the people many responsibilities of self-government, carrying with it innumerable reforms.

"He created Philippine loyalty to the United States, and when he retired to accept office in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet as Secretary of War, the people, who he had ruled, regarded him as their saviour. At a later period he accomplished an equally wonderful administrative feat in Cuba, and has held his present office with credit to himself and the nation. Hence it comes about that Mr. Taft is an important figure in the coming political campaign.

"His claims to the presidency, however, are contested by Vice-President Fairbanks, who has a large following; by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania—one of the most populous and largest of our states—who has been unanimously endorsed by his party convention; by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and by a very strong sentiment in New York, for Governor Hughes.

"The friends of all these candidates are actively canvassing the country a year in advance of the meeting of the convention which nominates the candidates for President. There is still a very strong sentiment, which has received the emphatic endorsement if the Republican legislature in many States to settle the contest by pressing a nomination on Mr. Roosevelt, but there is no doubt the President is sincere in his declaration of absolute refusal to accept another term.

"Under the circumstances it would be impossible for anyone to decide in advance what will be the outcome of the next Republican Convention. The one thing that is certain is that in the present disorganised condition of the Democratic Party, which has internal troubles seemingly impossible of adjustment, a Republican nomination is equivalent to election.

A POWERFUL FACTOR.

"Mr. Bryan, notwithstanding his particular theories, which are opposed by the Conservative element, is still the most powerful factor in the Democratic Party to-day. While he was touring the world there grew up a tremendous amount of enthusiasm for him. If he had remained abroad and kept his mouth shut he would have stood a brilliant chance of having a united party behind him and of winning the presidency.

"He returned home, received an ovation of unprecedented enthusiasm, and declared for the Government ownership of railroads and from that moment he was a beaten man."

Mr. Depew is at present holiday making in London, which he regards as "the finest place in the world for complete rest."

"How I discovered this," he explains, "is somewhat singular. I was feeling really very ill when I came here many years ago, and I consulted an eminent physician.

"He said, 'Go to——in Switzerland; you won't get any newspapers there, the guests in the hotel will be English, and consequently no one will speak to you. Stop your mail, then when you can walk twelve miles a day and contentedly spend an hour by a running stream throwing stones into the water and speculate how far the ripples will stand you may consider yourself cured of the habit of burning the candle at both ends.'

"I paid him two guineas and decided that his cure would drive me to suicide. So I stayed in London, met an enormous number of people in the process of completing a wide circle of hospitality in the most hospitable of cities, lunching and dining every day, and went back home refreshed and perfectly cured. I have frequently corroborated my first opinion that London is the most charming place as a health resort in the world."

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Alarm in America.

A disastrous earthquake, worse than that at Kingston Jamaica, occurred this morning in some, as yet unknown, quarter of the globe. Such is the alarming report circulated by the officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Service at Cheltenham, Maryland.

They state that their instruments recorded a gigantic disturbance at 8hrs. 15mins. 53secs. The shocks lasted an hour, the principal upheaval occurring at 8.22 to 8.25.

The largest motion was in a southerly direction. It was comparatively greater than that at Kingston, though not as great as that at San Francisco.

Simultaneously with this scientific report came accounts of a series of shocks which scared the inhabitants of the entire coast line. Windows were broken, articles of furniture upset, and the greatest alarm was aroused over a wide area.

The Weather Bureau at Washington is of opinion that the seismic catastrophe must have occurred somewhere 1,500 to 2,000 miles south of the Washington district.

(FROM PROFESSOR MILNE.)

SHIDE OBSERVATORY (Isle of Weight).

Monday, July 1.

At 1.24 this afternoon an earthquake of considerable magnitude was recorded here. The range of motion is at least double that of the shock which destroyed Kingston, Jamaica. It had a duration of about four hours. The greatest movement occurred just before 2 p.m. We estimates the distance of the origin at over 4,500 geographical miles. This is the distance from us of California, and approximately that of the central and western coasts of South America.

THAW SEEKS RELEASE.

Application to come Before the Court.

Mr. Harry Thaw obtained a Court order yesterday directing Mr. Jerome to show cause on Wednesday why he should not be released on his own recognisances, or if the motion is refused, that Mr. Jerome be compelled to begin a new trial in the first week of October.

The prison physician says that Thaw is physically in better condition than at any time since his arrest.

RIOT AT BALMACEDA.

Prisoner's Violent Protest in Court.

There was an exciting scene in Court to-day in the course of the Balmaceda trial. During the reading of his sister's letters the prisoner protested sobbing and clenching his fists and stamping.

M. Huismans, his counsel, rushed towards him to calm him, and reproached M. Bonnevie with insulting the prisoner in his affliction.

A scene of indescribable tumult arose, the spectators hooting and hissing, while the barristers indulged in violent altercations. The presiding judge ordered the hearing to be suspended, and the public to be expelled.

On resumption of the hearing the Judge said he would point out the regrettable behaviour of several of the barristers to the President of the Bar Committee.

Love Letters cause a Frenzied Scene.

A riot in Brussels Court put a stop to yesterday's proceedings in the trial of Carlos Waddington, son of the Chilian Charge d'Affairs for the Murder of Balmaceda, his father's secretary and his sister's betrayer.

Mr. Bonnevie, counsel for the Balmaceda family, began by reading the letters written to the dead man by Senorita Waddington and found among Balmaceda's belongings. These letters are eighty-four in number, and breathe feelings of passion almost unbelievable in so young a girl. The murdered man, however, found them not sufficiently demonstrative, and was continually reproaching the unhappy girl for her lack of feeling. Mr. Bonnevie's motive was to depict Balmaceda as an innocent young man led astray by Senorita Waddington.

For hours the lawyer continued his dissection of the young girl's heart, reciting the passionate passages of the letters with venomous sarcasm. The women in court covered their faces with their hands, the men grew red and pale in turns, and the journalists laid down their pens, unwilling to record passages so wild and deep, but still the recital went on.

The prisoner seemed stunned by the revelation of his sister's sin. On all sides among the spectators were his friends, men with whom his sister had often danced and talked. The tension grew unbearable. The whole audience was moving restlessly when the prisoner's self-control gave way, and he cried brokenly from the dock, "You coward! You coward."

Instantly the jurymen started to their feet and joined with the audience in cries of sympathy for the prisoner against his tormentors and the rival counsel and gesticulated. The Judge rose from his seat and advanced to the centre of the court, trying in vain to restore order. Gendarmes were ordered to clear the court and the public resisted. Reinforcements had to be brought in before the room could be finally cleared.

The court then adjourned until Monday. Mr. Bonnevie, surrounded by a bodyguard of young men made his way out in safety, but was received with insulting cries, and would have been roughly handled but for his escort. He threatens to continue the reading of the letters on Monday.

FURIOUS QUARREL BETWEEN COUNSEL IN COURT.

More passionate love-letters from Senorita Waddington to Ernesto Balmaceda, for the murder of whom her brother, Carlos Waddington, is being tried, were read in court by Mr. Bonnevie, counsel for the Balmaceda family to-day.

There was a tremendous struggle for admission to the court, several women being trampled on and injured.

Mr. Bonnevie launched into a bitter attack on Senorita Waddington. He called her the foulest names at the sound of which her brother in the dock blenched and closed his eyes and the audience gasped in horror.

Counsel for the defence at length sprang to his feet, shouting that Mr. Bonnevie was a liar. So furious a quarrel ensued that the President again suspended the sitting until to-morrow, while the court was quickly cleared by gendarmes.

GENERAL CHARGED.

Alleged Fraud by Distinguished Soldier.

General Sir George Corrie Bird, C. B., was brought before Mr. Francis yesterday at Lambeth police court, on a warrant to answer the charge that he, having on January 1, 1906, been entrusted with the sum of £114 12s. 7d., the moneys of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, in order to retain the same and apply it for the purposes of the said Association, did unlawfully convert the same to his own use."

On the charge sheet the prisoner's age was given as 69, and he was described as of no fixed abode and no occupation.

Detective-Sergeant Pike asked his worship to grant a remand upon evidence of arrest.

Detective Eve said: "At one p.m. to-day I saw the prisoner detained at Bow Street Police Station. I read the warrant to him and he said, 'I thought the solicitors could arrange the settlement.' I conveyed him to the Kennington Lane police station where the charge was read over to him and he made no reply."

Mr. Francis (looking at the sworn information): Has there been any bankruptcy proceedings?

Sergeant Pike: He as a bankrupt Sir, but not in respect to this.

Mr. Francis to defendant: Do you want to ask any question now?—No Sir.

If I understand it rightly judgment was obtained against you for this amount: Is that so?—Yes, Sir.

Sergeant Pike: Mr. Hopkins granted a summons against the accused and a warrant was granted. He was caught going to a post office for letters. He has not disclosed his address. There is no objection to bail but I ask that it be substantial.

Mr. Francis: Under the circumstances and in as much as I understand that civil proceedings were actually taken to recover this amount and judgment obtained, I will accept bail—one surety in £50—for his appearance here this day week. The prisoner was then remanded.

General Sir George Corrie Bird, C. B., is an Indian Mutiny veteran with a most distinguished career.

LORD ROSEBERY.

His Future Part in Politics.

A good deal of interest was caused in the Political world by a report of Lord Rosebery's speech at the village of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, in which the phrase occurred, "He had had a great deal to do with politics in his time, but he was happy to say that he would have no more to do with them."

On telegraphing to Lord Rosebery an inquiry whether that statement was to be taken as indicating his permanent retirement from political life, the "Observer" received the following reply:

"It seems to be a careless interjection, loosely reported and cannot bear literal interpretation."

Late this evening the "Observer" received the following telegram from Lord Rosebery:—

"Since answering your telegram I have looked at the "Times" report, which certainly bears out your interpretation, but there must be a mistake, and in any case the matter has no such significance.—ROSEBERY."

BANKER EMBEZZLES £200,000.

Financial disaster has fallen upon a whole district by the collapse of the private bank at Marienburg owing to the director embezzling £200,000. Not only merchants, factories, and tradespeople are utterly ruined, but especially the working classes, who for years have deposited their small saving in a blind confidence in the director's integrity. The municipal treasury loses £20,000.

Extraordinary were the scenes of distress when the population gathered in the streets following the announcement of the disaster. The director admits that he began his defalcations immediately upon taking up office in 1888. Unlucky gold speculations were the chief cause of the first collapse.

Owing to the persuasions of his wife, he abandoned his intention to commit sucide and gave himself up to the authorities making a complete confession.

Marienburg is the headquaters of the famous Order of the Knights of St. John.

GALES OFF FRENCH COAST.

A telegram from Oberbourg says a north-eastern gale was blowing off the coast yesterday, and that during the night rain had fallen in torrents. Navigation was rendered extremely difficult.

A Honfleur telegram says a boat with two men capsized in a gale of wind off the coast yesterday. One of the men saved himself by swimming, having had to swim some two miles. The other, a man named Durand, was drowned.

GREAT MOTOR RECORD.

581 Miles in 24 Hours.

MR. EDGE BREAKS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

Mr. F. S. Edge has accomplished the greatest feat of speed and endurance in the history of motor racing.

At six o'clock last evening on the Brooklands motor track at Weybridge he completed his great task of driving continuously—with brief intervals for repairs—for twenty-four hours, two rounds of the clock.

The distance he covered was 1,581 miles 1,310 yards. He undertook to cover 1,000 miles in 1,440 minutes, which make up twenty-four hours. He has thus exceeded his schedule distance by 141 miles 1,310 yards.

Mr. Edge's average speed was almost exactly sixty miles an hour.

Never once throughout his great triumph did Mr. Edge's speed fall below sixty miles an hour. His highest rate was over seventy-two miles an hour. Six times he travelled seventy miles in the hour. At intervals his speed for several minutes was much faster. No express train ever travelled so fast. The daring automobilist compassed some of the laps at an almost fearsome pace. Scarcely had he passed than he passed again.

After about twelve hours work the track began to wear badly, and by six minutes to nine Mr. Edge had covered 1,000 miles in 894 minutes 15 seconds, which was a record.

Shortly after this, as the sun was rising, Mr. Edge put on a lighter coat and had a drink of cold tea.

The track was now getting broken and hot as well, and bumping over a rut, Mr. Edge broke a spring in the car. This did not delay him long, for he soon patched it up and sped on his way.

It was noon now, and the tremendous pressure of the air was inclined to make the racer drowsy, but he knew that if he fell asleep for a second it would be all up with him.

Another record went at the seventeenth hour, when Edge had covered 1,139 miles 1,100 yards, thus beating the Philadelphia record of 1907 by 556 miles.

When he had gone 1,203 miles a short stop was made for food. During the latter part of his run he had been taking nourishment from a specially prepared chewing gum.

The changing of the wheels of the car was done marvellously fast. The time for changing is 56secs., but one change this morning was accomplished in 27secs.

ALL TYRES CHANGED.

When the car had done 378 miles both back tyres were changed as a matter of precaution. At seven and a half hours the front tyres were still good, but two hours later all the tyres were changed.

Early this morning there were two punctures, and at 9.45 all four tyres were once more changed.

These stoppages afforded welcome rest for Mr. Edge. He climbed out of the car and laid flat on his back, and stretched his tired muscles.

Then after dowsing his head and neck in a tub of water he was off again like a giant refreshed. Draughts of cold, strong coffee kept him awake when drowsiness threatened, and though he complained in the afternoon that sitting had given him a back-ache, he was certain that he could go through successfully.

After the nineteenth hour the average speed for nineteen hours was 60¼ miles an hour.

No stop of any importance was made for tyre-burst, the car being kept going until the new tyre was ready, the wheel moving on the rim.

Rain commenced to fall at the twenty-first hour, but did not seem to hinder the flying car at all. It had the effect, however, of laying the dense clouds of dust which the car flung up from the crumbling track.

There was a scene of tremendous enthusiasm at the finish of the ride, the people swarming over the barriers and cheering lustily.

Of Mr. Edge's companions the white car covered 1,538 miles 160 yards, and the red car 1,521 miles 80 yards.

Newton on the red car, is estimated to have put in the greatest distance in sixty minutes during his three hours turn at the driving wheel.

The Brooklands motor track is three miles round, and especially built for high speed, its incline in some places being 45 degrees—or as steep as a house top.

During Mr. Edge's stops for food he was most carefully attended to by his wife, who was a witness of most of her husband's feats.

The following table shows the rate of progress, hour by hour:—

	70 miles	130 yards
1 hour	70	130
2 hours	141	1,320
3 hours	207	900
4 hours	271	1,160
5 hours	342	1,320
6 hours	406	60
7 hours	474	360
8 hours	547	1,210
9 hours	619	720
10 hours	670	1,200
11 hours	737	480
12 hours	799	1,600
13 hours	866	320
14 hours	938	480
15 hours	1,006	1,640
16 hours	1,068	600
17 hours	1,139	1,320
18 hours	1,203	880
19 hours	1,283	1,170
20 hours	1,347	1,190
21 hours	1,390	1,320
22 hours	1,438	120
23 hours	1,519	360
24 hours	1,581	1,310

Shortly after the conclusion of his great feat Mr. Edge, in the course of an interview, said he had done better even than he had anticipated.

"I felt," he said, "that I could travel at an average rate of 65 miles an hour. Sixty meant comparative comfort."

The twenty-four hours record was formerly held by America. In November 1906 Messrs. Merz and Clemens covered 1,096 miles at an average speed of 47¼ miles an hour, and that was supposed to be a wonderful performance.

BALLOONISTS IN THE STORM.

Long Distance Race Spoiled.

The thunderstorm was seen in all its brilliance and awful grandeur by the competitors in the balloon race from Ranelagh for the Aero Club Long-distance Trophy. Grave reports were for a time circulated of airships struck by lightning, that fell on housetops with disastrous consequences. Fortunately, these reports were not confirmed. The balloons that came down had only descended to escape the perils of the storm.

The ascent from the Ranelagh Club grounds at Barnes of the eleven balloons engaged in the race was timed to take place at four o'clock, but just at that time the sky became heavily overcast, and the artillery of heaven opened fire. Undaunted, the balloonists rose into space to encounter the storm in Cloudland.

The competitors started in the following order:—

Balloon.	Owner.
1.—"Aero Club IV."	V. Ker-Seymour
2.—"City of London"	F. H. Butler
3.—"Venus"	J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon
4.—"Britannia"	Hon. C. S. Rolls
5.—"Nebula"	Hon. Mrs. Assheton-Harbord
6.—"Kohora"	Prof. A. K. Huntington
7.—"Lotus"	G. Brewer
8.—"Sapellite"	Viscount Royston
9.—"Pegasus"	Colonel J. E. Capper, C.B., R.E.
10.—"Enchantress"	E. Bucknall
11.—"Vivienne IV."	A. Leslie-Bucknall

The race practically resolved itself into a descent to land as quickly as was compatible with safety. The lightning was too vivid for the most intrepid aeronauts. At various points near London they descended with all haste.

Mr. Moore-Brabazon, in an interview afterwards said he thought it was a mistake to have gone up in the thunderstorm. He had his wife with him and the experience they had with the lightning playing so uncomfortably near put all thoughts of the sport of airship racing out of their minds.

"I never saw anything like it before," said Mr. Frank Butler, who descended near Richmond Park. "We rose 6,000ft. and met the full blast of the storm. The spectacle would have been glorious had it not been so terrible. We had to cover up everything in the baloon likely to attract the fire. Mere groundlings can have no idea what a thunderstorm is like till they have seen it among the clouds."

The object of the race was to go the longest distance inland, it being hoped that the wind would blow from the south-east and take the competitors to the north of Scotland. All the balloons had been filled by the morning, the Royal Engineers Balloon Company from Aldershot being present to give what assistance the aeronauts required.

The Ranelagh Club recently put in a new gas main at a cost of £300 especially adapted for balloon racing by which balloons can be filled in one hour.

LOST ARMY BALLOONIST.

The body of Lieutenant Martin Leake, of the ill-fated army balloon Thrasher, was recovered between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening at Burton Bradstock near Bridport, Dorset. Burton Bradstock is on the coast a few miles from Abbotsbury where the balloon was last seen.

The body of Lieutenant Leake's companion, Lieutenant Cundell, was recovered from the sea on Sunday last a few miles on the other side of Abbotsbury.

THE SEASON IN POONA.

Ball at Ganeshkhind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

"Night hath a thousand eyes," the poet tells us, and many an eager glance was directed towards the face of the sky during the long hours of daylight yesterday, while many a feminine spirit strove to combat the dire foreboding that those same thousand eyes would be tear-stained and clouded during the drive to Ganeshkind last evening before the first Government House Ball of the Season. For the heavens frowned gloomily upon us all the day, and the air had that ominous sticky stillness which is often the precursor of a deluge. And is anything more heartrending to a lady who sets out from her bungalow with the proud consciousness of being *bien coiffée et bien habillée* than an ill-timed outburst of that monsoon fiend, Jupiter Pluvius? All day and every day he can work his wicked will unchecked, yet forsooth he must needs reserve his best energies, alas, for the time when he can transmute wavy tresses into dank strands and our latest and airiest Parisian creations into a confused and rumpled mass of lace and chiffon! However, for once, the watery god was on his best behaviour, and save for a slight shower about nine o'clock, which did no one any harm, the elements were propitious, and we all arrived safely at Ganeshkhind, dry and with our tempers (and feathers) unruffled. Never does Government House look more charming than when *en fete* for a dance, when the portico and verandahs are embowered in foliage, and the gardens and grounds softly lit by fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns. The approach to the ball-room, too, never looks more imposing than when one enters through rows of stalwart lancers, immovable as statues. Precisely at ten o'clock, H.E. the Governor, heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, entered the hall, and immediately afterwads the band struck up one of the Strauss valses, "Loreley-Rhein-Klänge." Throughout the evening His Excellency's band delighted our ears with a charming selection of music, nearly all the valses being less hackneyed than those we usually hear. At the conclusion of the State Lancers, His Excellency led the way to the supper room, where a choice repast was served to his many guests at the numerous prettily decorated tables scattered through the spacious apartment. After supper dancing was resumed with unabated ardour and I noticed that His Excellency himself was waltzing vigorously with much abandon. What a relief it must be to him, as to the rest of us, to throw aside life's little worries, if only for a time. After all, as old Homer says, dancing is the most perfect of all human enjoyments, and the lovers of Terpsicore generally go hand in hand with the votaries of "that goddess, fair and free. In heaven, yclept Euphrosine and by men, heart easing Mirth."

Of frocks, I noticed many charming specimens, and the opinion expressed on all sides was that the gowns in general were much prettier than those worn at the Reception last month. Mrs. Muir-MacKenzie, who was dancing with H. E. the Governor in the State Lancers, wore a rich robe of cream brocade, the bodice and skirt-hem heavily trimmed with lace, her coiffure being surmounted by a becoming parure of glittering gems. Mrs. Quin, whose partner was Sir Lovat Cameron, was in cream lace, much bedflounced as to the shirt, the bodice having the new kimono shoulder of vieux rose velvet.

Mrs. Selby's soft overskirt was prettily embroidered in shades of mauve. Mrs. Greany in black net looking elegant as always, seemed to be thoroughly enjoying herself. Mrs. Caldecott, with net frills much *from from* at the feet, wore an overdress of vandyked white brocade, with cinture of blue and telling touches of blue and pink on the corsage. Mrs. Richardson's black mousseline de soie was relieved by shadings of pink, while Mrs. Trevor also wore black over a white jupon. Lady Edgerley looked nice in white crepe de chine, the bodice garniture consisting of lace and festoons of pink bébé roses, with the same trimming repeated on the skirt. Mrs. Baddely wore black grenadine with broad stripes radiating from the waist-line. Mrs. Batchelor, a new arrival, had a striking gown of scarlet accordeon pleated silk, with a glittering chaplet of leaves in her hair. I noticed more than one frock of the same vivid hue, which, though trying to most wearers, has the esthetic advantage of not clashing with scarlet uniform. A scarlet chiffon worn by Mrs. Allen looked almost pink, so carefully arranged was the transparent doublure over a jupon of white. A sweet little frock, perhaps the success of the evening, was of silver tissue with a seductive veiling of white chiffon. Bands of silver outlined the corsage, and were continued at the back, in a V-shape, to the waist line. With this simple but fascinating confection Mrs. Hamilton wore a cluster of silver grapes in the coiffure. Miss Westlake, too, looked very *chic* and dainty in dark green, the décolletage outlined with motifs of ecru lace and shining spangles. Very carefully chosen in its various shades must green be for evening wear, but this pretty toilette was a distinct success. In this galére, too, I must include Miss George's shimmering satin of reseda hue, with its tasteful disposal of cream lace on the bodice. Mrs. Houston wore a frock of net, its colour emphasised by bandeaux of pink satin at waist and hem, with jupon and chaussure en suite. Mrs. Ashfield looked well in white. Mrs. Westropp was becomingly gowned in pale blue crepe de chine, while Mrs. Reece looked pretty in pink. Mrs. Aplin wore taffetas of a quaint design of pink roses, with soupcons of blue upon the bodice. Mrs. Vincent, a keen dancer, looked well in blue; Mrs. Carmichal also wore blue; Mrs. Bain was in black; Mrs. Ali Akbar had a yellow silk saree, showered with golden sequins; while Mrs. Ross wore cream net, deep tucks on the skirt assisting to the decorative effect. A pretty gown was blue silk woven in a damask pattern, with stripes cunningly arranged to meet in front in a series of points. Mrs. Westlake wore brown with pearl motifs; Miss McDonald was in black net embroidered with gold paillettes; Mrs. Graves wore black over pink; and Mrs. Lenox Conyngham, looking very fit after her change to the hills, was in white satin, with a chiffon train depending from the shoulders. Mrs. Kennedy appeared in black lace over white, while Mrs. Clifton was in cream satin, the jupe tastefully decorated with golden sequins, arranged according to the Greek key pattern.

Enough for the present of frocks and toilettes, fascinating though the subject may be. More interesting are the doings of the little god Cupid, who has but lately launched his dart into the heart of a stalwart gunner. Though a comparatively recent arrival, his fiancée has become so popular and has endeared herself so much to us all, that we offer the happy couple our hearty congratulations on their engagement. By the by, rumour hath it that another fiancailles may shortly be expected! Heigh-ho! "there's nothing half so sweet in life, as love's young dream."!

An interesting manifesto is at present awaiting signatures in the Gymkhana, calling attention to the enormous waste of time and energy involved in ladies personally leaving cards on others whom they are constantly meeting in Society in Bombay, Poona and Mahableshwar. Following the example of the Simla ladies, it is proposed to establish an "Anti-calling League," the members of which shall be at liberty to send cards by post to one another. The paper, which is being largely signed, is headed by the names of Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Quin, and Lady Edgerley, and it will be interesting to see whether the league will be more successful than its prototype in Simla has been.

PEREGRINA.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS OF RAJMUNDRY COLLEGE.

Called for Explanation of Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

At a meeting of the Syndicate of the Madras University, on Tuesday last, the Hon'ble Mr. T. T. Logan, Acting Director of Public Instruction, as an *ex officio* Member of the Syndicate, moved a resolution in accordance with the orders of the Madras Government in connection with students of the Rajmundry College concerned in the recent disturbance there.

It was resolved that the Syndicate call upon each individual student concerned to offer any explanation of his conduct that he might wish to make before the Syndicate passes orders in their cases.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
Customs	4	4	0	0	0	20
Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.	4	3	1	0	0	13
Government Telegraph Dept.,	4	3	1	0	0	13
G. I. P. R. Administrative Offices	4	2	1	1	0	8
P. W. Department	4	2	2	0	0	6
B. I. M. Dockyard	4	1	3	0	0	—1
Bombay Improvement Trust.	4	0	3	1	0	—6
Eastern Telegraph Dept. ...	4	0	4	0	0	—8

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs Combined Colleges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

Cricket to-day was between Poona Gymkhana and Poona Combined Colleges, and resulted in the Gymkhana, who went in first scoring 340 against the Colleges' 94 for six wickets down, stumps having been drawn after the latter were in for about half an hour. Scores.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Capt Greig, c and b Joshi...	...	105
Mr Tillard l-b-w b Gaekwar	..	89
Capt Hinde b Gaekwar ...	...	13
Major Field, c and b Joshi ...	...	19
Mr Crump, c Perdeshi b Gaekwar	...	10
Mr Phillips l-b-w b Joshi...	...	4
Mr Purcell, c Nawani b Deodhar	...	40
Capt Wilmot l-b-w b Joshi	...	4
Mr Bowle b Naravan	...	22
Mr Bremner b Joshi	...	2
Capt Hannay, not out	...	15
Extras	...	17
Total ...	...	340

COMBINED COLLEGES.

1ST INNINGS.

Sanjana, c Field b Hinde ...	...	23
Gaekwar, c Tillard b Hinde	...	0
Naravne, c Field b Hinde	...	10
Modak l-b-w b Hinde ...	...	11
Vasantghade b Purcell	...	1
Vinchurker b Hinde	...	2
P Gaekwar, not out	...	15
Joshi, not out ...	...	1
Purdeshi	...	did not bat.
Deodhar	...	
Kelkar	...	
Bose	...	
Extras...	...	6
Total...	...	94

KIRKEE RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 18.

The Kirkee races held to-day were great success and was more or less a foretaste of the hereafter. Most of the horses which ran will figure at the Extras which begin on the 27th instant. Bookmaker had a very bad time, the favourites having been backed heavily at great odds. The fields were comparatively large and on the whole the sport was excellent. Colonel Aplin and Officers of the 107th Pioneers were "At Home." The following were the results:—

NOVICE PLATE.—2½ furlongs.

Capt W P Grant's Little Exile 11st 11lb.....
Mr Tomkins 1
Mr S B Coate's Columbia 9st 11lbs....Mr Deane 2
Mr B H Alderson's Koregaon 11st 7lbs...Owner 3

Also ran:—Chandpa 11st 7lbs; Sultan 11st 11lb; Flashlight 10st 9lbs; Corcolvin 10st 9lbs.

Betting:—1½ to 1 Koregaon, 2 to 1 Exile and 4 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Exile led from the start to finish and won by 2 lengths. 1½ length between 2n

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has again given rain in the south of Rajputana and Kathiawar but none in the Central Provinces, and the rainfall in the Peninsula has diminished though still general on the West Coast.

In the United Provinces the air continues very dry and is much hotter than usual, but easterly winds prevail in the submontane districts and cloud has increased there.

The pressure is still relatively high at the head of the Bay and the rainfall due to the Bay current has been confined to Burma, Assam and to the north of Eastern Bengal.

In Burma, the rainfall has been general on the coast and local in the interior, the principal amounts being :—Mergui and Tavoy 3 inches, Moulmein 1¼, Mandalay, Maymo and Lashio ½ an inch, Myitkyina 2 inches, and Bhamo 3 inches. The skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, the rainfall has been restricted chiefly to the northern districts, Cherrapoonjie and Jalpaiguri reporting 9 inches and Hazaribagh ¢ an inch. Cloud is thick in the area of rainfall and high to moderate elsewhere while humidity and temperature are normal except at a few stations in the neighbourhood of Hazaribagh, where the temperature is slightly high.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Nagpur had a light fall of rain and the skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal in the Central Provinces and west of Central India and in defect elsewhere while the weather is hotter than usual, especially in the United Provinces and Central India, mean temperatures of more than 16° above normal being reported from Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Agra.

In the north-west of India, rain has fallen in parts of Gujarat and of Rajputana, Udaipur recording 2 inches, Mount Abu, Rajkot and Veraval 1/2 an inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana and are almost clear elsewhere while the air is drier than usual except in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat where humidity is normal and the temperature low in Baluchistan and normal in Kashmir and Sind and more or less in excess in the rest of the division.

In the Peninsula fairly general rain has fallen in the West Coast and a few falls occurred in west Deccan and the south-eastern districts. Madras had 1 inch, Salem 3/4 of an inch, Bombay 2 inches, Ratnagiri 3, Goa 2, Mormugao 1 1/2, Karwar 4, Mangalore 2 and Cochin 1 inch. The skies are almost completely overcast, the West Coast and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the division while humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma Coast, Assam and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the interior of Burma, Eastern Bengal and the south-eastern districts of the Peninsula and a few falls in the rest of North-east India, South Rajputana, Gujarat and West Deccan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 18.

Since writing to you last, the weather has taken a sudden change, rain having visited several places of Kathiawar. At Sihore and Songad it rained on Monday evening when 1-25 were measured. It also rained over a large tract amounting to 1-80 of main line. Bhownagar measured only 48 cents. Bhownagar and Wadhwan are a good deal behind in rain affairs.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Rain much needed generally. Bright, no sign of rain ; unusually hot. Kharif crops and cotton doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing back ward. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. The canal crops advanced to the stage of plants. The rest remains unsown except small areas where well water is available.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Benawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Amroati.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. No rain northern districts.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy, at intervals. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Unusually hot.

Viramgam.—Unusually hot.

Wadhwan.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Local showers in several places. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Surat.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food grains doing well.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Expla-nade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	37 63	40 68	40 37	47 59
Thursday, 18th July, 1907..	2 75	2 60	2 19	1 84
Total	40 38	43 28	42 56	49 43
Total to date, 1906.....	20 96	21 80	23 77	20 95

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Cents.	Total to Date, In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill.....	2	17	40	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 18TH JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though slightly irregular show a further fall over a larger area. It has fallen briskly to rapidly in Berar, Gujarat, Lower Sind, over the greater part of the Central Provinces and also at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Surat.

Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in several other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum and Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 21° in excess of normal in the Punjab, the United and Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Malegaon ; minimum 5° to 13° in excess in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and at Deesa, Saugor and Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 115° at Lahore and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is lightly clouded in the United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and over the greater part of Gujarat. In most other places it is densely clouded. Humidity shows a slight to moderate excess above normal at Colombo, Bombay, Negapatam, Madras, Bangalore and Marmugao.

Rain has fallen all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Jaipur, Rajkot, Veraval, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Surat, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bengalore, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam. The principal falls are :—Karwar 4·50", Ratnagiri 3·26", Mangalore 2·26", Bombay 1·94", Marmugao 1·60", Madras 1·20" and nearly an inch at Cochin.

Weather.—The monsoon all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay is about normal in strength but is still chiefly confined to that area. Conditions appear to be less favourable in Gujarat where no rain beyond a few local falls is likely. An extremely small area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off in West Coast between Dwarka and Mangalore where weather is likely to become squally.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st June, amounted to Rs. 6,853, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year, of Rs. 1,265. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st June were Rs. 1,31,055, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 12,907.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RAINY-DAY SKIRT.

When the weather is uncertain, the only really useful frock is the trotteur. And the trotteur has only two phases this season, one in fine dark blue serge, much braided with black, and the other in striped grey. Alas ! these grey stripes ! They came from Paris, of course, as all good things do, as long as a whole year ago, and now they are everywhere, more less well cut, more or less been porte, but always with us, like the poor. Tailors whose genius rebels at such monotony are introducing more eccentric arrangements every day ; the stripes are cut up and down, on the cross, and across in every way on one and the same frock. Except for white pique and the eternal soutache there is no trimming, so all their ingenuity is on the *qui vive* as to who shall find the most unexpected and bizarre arrangement of lines.

LONG SLEEVELESS COATS.

Very smart and becoming are the new three-quarter sleeveless coats, of linen, tussore, or crash, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. These coats have, as a rule, a Japanese shoulder and something like an exceedingly short sleeve, but the latter is in reality only an exaggeratedly long shoulder-seam. They are often entirely covered with fine braidings, and they are wonderfully effective when worn over gored skirts of the plain material. In some cases these coats are cut in semi-sac form, with deep points at the extreme hem, and no trimming whatever except the braid designs. I have never seen a collar on these coats, and, at first view, they suggest a Kimono, but they are shaped to the figure to a certain degree, and they never look untidy. In palest beige these coats are quite lovely, the elaborate braidings being carried out in beige braids and fine cords and the lining of the coat being of taffetas in some rich shade, such as fig-green, violet, or Lancrit blue. It is a fad of the moment to line light-coloured coats with silk of a deeper shade, just as it is the fashion to line Tuscan and cream chip hats with dark colours. Coats of the order just described are often made in lace—or in two or three different laces—and combined with evening gowns: they give somewhat the effect of a tea-gown, but they will be very popular during the coming chateau season.

THE SEASON'S COLOURED LINEN.

Linens in red, coral pink, soft rose, blue, green, buff, or lavender are exceedingly popular, and are trimmed in self-coloured embroidery with a touch of white net or lace near the face, and some of these linens are embroidered and trimmed on white. Innumerable variations are worked out in these embroidered designs, and florals prays, extending to the wai t, are very pretty. Other designs in heavy silk, to tone with the linen, show Greek key borders, and various other decorations are used. Heavy Cluny, Irish, or filet lace trims many of the handsome linen frocks, and this lace is being dyed to match the linens. French pique is fashionable for coat and skirt frocks, and separate skirts, but is used in white more often than in colour. The separate waistcoats of white pique, buttoning with gold buttons and cut very low to show a frilled blouse of white batiste or soft lawn, is much worn by Parisiennes in association with tailored tussore costumes. Waistcoats in stripped linen, blue and white rose and white and brown and white, are also well liked. Cretonne waistcoats are another novelty this season and they come in various patterns and designs. Blurred pink roses tied with just a suggestion of pale blue ribbon on a cream ground are very effective, and fastenings of rather small brass buttons make an excellent finish. Silk tapestry cretonne exactly the same as is used for cushion and chair upholstery is the material used for these waistcoats, and not only waistcoats, but coat collars and revers show facings of this material.

THE FRENCH CATHOLICS.

Thanks to the Bombay Meeting.

Early on Thursday morning the following replies to the two telegrams were received :—

(1) *From Rome* :—" The Holy Father thanks you for sentiments of filial sympathy, and bestows on you and faithful of the dioceese the Apostolic Benediction.—R. Card. Merry del Val."

(2) *From Paris* :—" Je remercie vivement les prelates, clerge, fideles, des dioceses Bombay, Damaun, Poona—Cardinal Richard." [That is to say—" I earnestly thank the prelates, clergy and faithful of the dioceses of Bombay, Damaun and Poona—Cardinal Richard."]

Meeting at Nagpur.

Wednesday, the 10th instant, was another red letter day in the Catholic history of Nagpur, writes a correspondent, for there gathered together ; in the tastefully decorated hall of the St. Francis de Sales' College, the leading Catholics of Nagpur to profess their sentiments of unalterable loyalty and devotion to the Holy See and veneration for the person of the Holy Father Pope Pius X and to offer their profound sympathy to their Catholic brethren in France in the persecutions and trials which they are at present enduring. Rev. Fr. J. B. Steins, S. J., at great personal inconvenience, came from Bhusawal to preside on the occasion.

Precisely at 7 p. m. Rev. Fr. Steins, accompanied by Rev. Fr. Crochet, entered the hall, when the proceedings commenced by Mr. Burke proposing and Mr. Morris seconding that Rev. Fr. Steins be elected to the chair.

On rising to express his thanks for the honour conferred on him, Fr. Steins said he felt it a great pleasure to be present there and more so in the capacity he stood in. Before, however, he ventured on the object which brought them all together he thought it mete and proper to say a few words on the absence there that evening of the late and good Bishop Bonaventure. The President weaved a band of laudatory peroration around this prelate and his predecessors, pointing out to his audience the tangible results of their strenuou self-sacrificing lives. Fr. Steins touched upon the object which had brought that great gathering together, and set himself to acquaint his hearers of the differences that had arisen between the French Government and the Vatican. After a few remarks on the universally accepted decision of His Holiness the Pope in this unfortunate difference, Fr. Steins called upon Mr. Lobo, B. A., B. L., to propose the first Resolution,

" That this meeting of the Catholic laity of the diocese of Nagpur wishes hereby to profess its sentiments of unalterable loyalty and devotion to the Holy See and veneration for the person of the Holy Father, Pope Pius X, its admiration for his wise apostolic policy in defence of the interests of the Church and the fundamental principles of Christianity : and its sympathy with him in his anxieties and troubles during the present religious crisis in France."

THREE QUESTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT.

The *Indian Daily News* continues to repeat the following three questions, referring to matters of great public importance :—

I

On May 24th, 1905, Ganga Goriya was killed in the bathroom of the garden of the Sova " Bazar rajbati." His murderer is still at large. After the abortive proceedings against Girish Goala had broken down, what further steps were taken to detect the miscreant?

II

The Government of Bengal after private inquiry exonerated the investigating police officers of corruption. Then it was carelessness and ignorance only that nearly brought an innocent man to the gallows. What departmental punishment was awarded for this carelessness ?"

III.

The Sova Bazar murder case is one only of a number of recent murders in which the murderers are still undetected. What steps are the Bengal Government taking to reform this scandalous state of affairs ?

Public opinion is uneasy and disgusted, and it requires frank answers to these three questions.

UNDETECTED MURDERS.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following list of recent murders in Calcutta and Bengal the perpetrators of which are still undiscovered. The list is by no means complete :—

Maidan—aged Fakir.

Sova Bazar—Ganga, Bearer, May 24th, 1905.

Bagh Bazar—Two Hindoo widows, June 27th, 1905.

Radha Bazar—Wahid, Punjabee, February 13th, 1906.

Harrison Road—Ghoesaram, Marwari, July 13th, 906.

Chitpur Road—Woman strangled. Accused discharged on May 9th, 1907.

Garden Reach—a Punjabee, 1907.

Phoobessing—Tea Planter, February 17th, 1906.

Khurda Road—Khansamah's wife.

Chandpur—Police Officer, June 24th, 1907.

BY THE WAY.

THE FAIR AT NIJNI NOVGOROD.

Of Russia's 15,000 annual fairs, that held at Nijni Novgorod occupies the first place both in magnitude and importance, and forms, in fact, the greatest Congress of Commerce in the world. As far back as the year 1730 the fair lasted a fortnight, and the Government netted a sum of 30,000 roules from it, not to mention the respectable addition it made to the coffers of the monastery. During six weeks of the year the fair sets in motion a veritable whirlpool of business. Here you will rub shoulders with delegates of almost every race under the sun, all busy in "getting a move on," all after the main chance—a bustling, feverish, pulsative multitude, containing in itself the concentrated essence of cunning and smart business aptitude. Here it is open to you to meet some of the cleverest men on earth, and some of the biggest rogues ; men whose brains have created enterprises yielding fabulous fortunes, others whose mission appears to be limited to the squandering of some point During 40 or 50 days there takes place a quick exchange between demand and supply. Accounts outstanding are settled, and fresh contracts and liabilities entered into. Enormous consignments of merchandise are hourly being received and forwarded by land and water. The quays and wharves that thickly fringe the fair grounds are busy as ant-hills. Barges and boats, most of which will have been months on their voyage from far-away villages, are moving masses of muscular, sweat-beaded humanity, hauling, lifting, pushing, before the combined efforts of which the piled up stores of goods and wares of all descriptions rapidly melt away. If you feel a desire to exchange impressions with one of the many long white-bearded merchants you may see around you, you will be told that the glory of the fair is gone from it that what you are an eyewitness of to-day is nothing compared with the scenes of activity that had taken place during the fairs of years ago. Decidedly the importance of the Nijni annual congress is a on the wane. With the rapid development of railways in Russia many articles of commerce, such as cotton, silk, tea, &c., are now disposed of at the places of production or at Moscow. But the fair will long retain its importance as regards the trade in bulky and cheap goods which cannot profitably be carried by rail. Also will it hold its position as an exchange between the goods, from Central Russia and Siberia, and likewise between these and the merchandise from Persia and Eastern Russia in Asia. Notwithstanding the fact that it has fallen upon lean years, the fair is still able to show an annual return of about 250,000,000 roubles.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR BOATS.

An undoubted hindrance to the development of the commercial motor-boat industry at the present time, so far, at least, as regards this country, is that over-cautious conservatism which is characteristic of our daring race when in contact with a new idea. Many owners of commercial craft suitable for motor installation persist in regarding the motor as an experiment. They will not believe what is being done, and the enormous strides which have been made, especially on the Continent, and appear too apathetic to take the trouble to ascertain. It is doubtful, however, whether the marine motor has at present been satisfactorily made in sizes much over 100 h. p. The reason is that owing to the different conditions prevailing with a big engine, the proportionate strengths are not the same, and the big engine has to be built much stronger proportionately than the small one. This has been very clearly shown in the high-speed petrol motor for marine work. With the advent of slow-running engines a marine type of motor has been evolved, approximating more closely to the modern steam-engine ; that is to say, a comparatively slow-running engine of greater strength and durability. There are at the present time over 2,000 barges and tugs fitted with motors in use in Holland, which is, perhaps, the most suitable of all European countries for motor barges, the first boats being built so long ago as 15 to 16 years. Undoubtedly, the canal carrying companies would find it advantageous to fit engines of low power into existing canal barges ; but, on the other hand, there are difficulties in the way, and they hesitate to take the plunge. It is extremely probable that one of the directions in which the greatest developments may be looked for is the coasting trades. With regard, however, to the building of new boats for this purpose, although encouraging signs are not wanting that a new class of specially designed and specially built coasting barge will eventually find favour, the owners who are sufficiently advanced in their ideas to give the matter careful consideration hesitate a little to expend the capital necessary to try what they still insist is an "experiment."

THE COST OF COMMERCIAL CATALOGUES.

The public has been so well served by go-ahead companies with printed matter of a high standard of merit, that booklets, &c., of inferior quality are doomed to no better fate than to be used for lighting kitchen fires. Firms who rely on the support of the middle and upper classes cannot afford to issue other than artistically designed and well-printed matter, containing illustrations (if any) by clever artists or from good photographs. The " general" catalogue of one of the large London companies costs between £4,000 and £5,000 to produce about 30,000 copies, and consumes nearly 80 tons of paper. The firm in question, which caters for the requirements of man, woman, and child, issues more than 160 different catalogues and booklets annually, the principal drapery section fashion book costing upwards of £1,000 each half-year, while similar outlays are made in the interest of a number of other departments It often happens that printed matter in various stages to the value of £8,000 is in the advertising manager's hands at one and the some time. The modern shopping community having been so insistently educated up to the system making purchases from catalogues, &c., it would seem to be futile for any firm of consequence to endeavour to dispense with this intricate and expensive advertising item.

A LOST MANUSCRIPT.

It would be interesting to know if, during his forty years' experience of the Foreign Office, from which he is now retiring, Sir Eric Barrington ever came into possession of a manuscript in an ambassador's letter-bag which did not fit any conceivable matter likely to engage the attention of the Foreign Office. If he did, he may be interested to know that possibly it was the last instalment of Charles Lever's " Harry Lorrequer." It came from Brussels with the despatches of the British Ambassador to the Belgian Court, but what befell it no man can say. Lever suggested that it must have been mistaken for a protocol and forwarded to Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople. He found comfort in the reflection that the lucubrations of Lorrequer would be " nearly as apropos as most of the documents issuing from that quarter." Years afterwards the missing manuscript did turn up, and then it was found that fate had been good to Lever. The original had been very bad ; that which he substituted was a hundredfold better than the matter whose loss he so comically lamented.

THE "BRAIN-STORM" IN POLITICAL ORATORY.

The medical evidence in the Thaw case has at least made one permanent addition to the American vocabulary in the word "brain-storm." The political spellbinder has been quick to take advantage of the new coinage. The other day Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, was criticising a speech of Mr. J. Sharp Williams, the leader of the Democrats in Congress, on the proposed Government ownership of railroads. He picturesquely described his opponent's view as "the result of a brain-storm, which was caused by the cold air of selfishness rushing down from the mountain peaks of his frozen conscience into the hot regions of his burning ambition to go to the Senate."

ALBERTA'S NEW SEAL.

It is not generally known or recognised that the Heralds' College is an important link of Empire. No official flag or seal or coat-of-arms in any part of his Majesty's world-wide dominions can be used without its sanction or approbation. Two new provinces were recently admitted to the Dominion of Canada—Alberta and Saskatchewan. The former has just received the approval of the Heralds' College for its seal and coat-of arms—a St. George's Cross a range of snow-capped mountains, and a field of wheat in the foreground.

MYSTICISM AND THE FAR EAST.

A Japanese writer, Mr. Vono Simads, in an article in the " Swastika," published at Denver, Colorado, asserts that he is " simply stating facts that are well known to every Japanese " when he says that their officers are " educated to a system of mental communication," such as is known amongst the natives in India, which enable them to obtain secret information during the late war. As an example of another use of the same faculty he mentions that one evening whilst staying with a Shinto high priest on the coast of Japan, the priest stopped in the midst of a game of chess, closed his eyes for a moment, and, rushing to the verandah, lighted a huge torch, which he stretched towards the sea as far as his arms would reach. After about forty-five minutes, during which he never lowered his arms or moved a muscle of his body, he came back to his surroundings, as it were, and cried " Saved !" He finished his game and went to bed without a word of explanation. Next morning three fishermen who had been overtaken by a fog ten miles from the coast and prayed for guidance came to the priest to offer thanks for the help of the previous night,

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the " Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, " is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of " Albion " are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

MISS FANNIE WARD.

From " A Marriage of Reason" in New York, Miss Fannie Ward, looking as pretty and as girlish as ever, has gone back to England "In the Bishop's Carriage." A peculiarly fascinating little actress and a popular Berkeley Square hostess, Miss Ward (Mrs. "Joe" Lewis) will be heartily welcomed home alike by the public and by a large circle of more immediate friends. The British playgoer is a wise old bird, and you don't catch him fluttering joyously round the actress who is noted only for her beauty or her jewels or her racing stud. For such a lady he has but a solemn wink of the eye. But for the actress who has served her apprenticeship, and done good work out of it, he is always ready to sing a song of greeting ; and he will sing it to Miss Fannie Ward at the Waldorf, in acknowledgment not only of her efforts in the Channing Pollock " criminal" play, but also in memory of pretty and thoughtful character pictures of former days. The winsome little American comedienne has climbed the ladder from the bottom rung. She has not stopped on to it from an upper window. In her native country, Miss Fannie Ward, as a young girl, learned the business of the stage as a silent pupil. Her promotion to a " speaking part" came as slowly in her case as in that of any other young aspirant for higher recognition. She has in theatrical phraseology, "gone through the mill."

CONCERNING HER ACCENT.

To the lot of Miss Fannie Ward has fallen the peculiar honour of being congratulated by a Washington dramatic critic upon the truthfulness of her American accent! Writing of the American actress's performance in "A Marriage of Reason" the American critic said :"Miss Fannie Ward has the role of the American girl, and she plays it with a frank vivacity which is the more charming because it is not attained by a sacrifice of womanly sentiment. She is as convincing a picture of the rich, well-advantaged American girl abroad as has ever been given. The slight nasality of accent she purposely employs (the italics are not the Washington critics is a truthful but not an offensive reminder of one of the traits for which we are most criticised abroad. If this method of speech could always be employed as prettily as Miss Ward employs it, it would soon be known as a charm and a national distinction." Evidently the good critic was under the impression that Miss Fannie Ward was an English lady imitating the accent of his country. How delighted he would have been to know that she whose method of speech so charmed him was a daughter of the American soil !

MARTIN HARVEY'S EXPERIMENT.

Why should music have more courtesy shown to it than the drama ? Why should a pianoforte solo be more jealously guarded against the intrusion of the distracting footfall and the lingering rustle of silken theatre-cloaks than a passage of dialogue in a play ? Are you permitted to enter the concert hall and to forge through a sea of knees to your seat while Vladimir de Pachmann is reciting the melodies of Chopin ? Would not the eminent Polish pianist, if you were to do so awful a thing, come to a peremptory stop (the emphasis being in this case more than usually on the " cuse"), and, snarling at you with a fee-fie-fo-fum snarl, refuse to strike another note until you had been arrested and conveyed from the building ? Asking himself these questions, or such as these, and returning to each one the obvious answer, Mr. Martin Harvey decided upon making it known to all whom it might concern that the inner doors of the Adelphi, on the night of his revival of "The Tragedy of Truth and the Corsican Brothers," would be closed to late arrivals until the first interval. And more than that. They would be closed against the thirsty sinner who, in any of the evening's intervals, was not back from the foyer before the rising of the curtain. Why should not English actor have the same respect shown to him as a Polish pianist? Again Mr. Martin Harvey was ready with the obvious answer. And then, through his jovial and gigantic business manager, Mr. Frank B. O'Neill—who is to him what that other " foine Oirish lad," Mr. Bram Stoker, was to the late Sir Henry Irving—Mr. Martin Harvey gave instructions to the Adelphi front-of-the-house staff to do their duty faithfully to his wishes and his plans. And they did it.

"SITTING OUT."

The experiment was a great success. It went without a dissentient voice. Several couples turned up too late for entering the auditorium at overture time, but much as they wished to see how " The Tragedy of Truth" in the Strand contrasted with the comedy of *The Truth* in Panton Street, they took their punishment bravely and without a murmur, not even quarrelling among themselves—the ladies with their respective swains—as to who was to blame for their not being in time for Miss Rosamund Langbridge's very melancholy but decidedly clever little play. Perhaps many of the couples were newly engaged or recently married, and had not yet arrived at the quarrelling stage. Or perhaps some of them hoped soon to be engaged or married, for they sat about the velvet lounges of the dress-circle passages so comfortably and so silently, and were apparently so pleased with the arrangements made for them by Cupid Martin Harvey, that a stranger suddenly happening into their midst, and being ignorant of the reason for their presence there, might have fancied he had come to a ball by mistake, and that these were the wiser guests who preferred sitting out to stepping out.

WHAT LATE ARRIVALS DIDN'T SEE.

One or two late arrivals—here a girl with her mother and there a young gentleman with his aunt—looked, I thought, a little annoyed at being locked out from Miss Langbridge's tragedy "in two panels," and they seemed to be looking for a third—a secret one—by which to enter the auditorium unnoticed. But Mr. Frank B. O'Neill, though beaming all over his countenance with the light of a courteous kindness, was firm and warily watchful, and no late arrival, however cunning and slippery, managed to juggle himself into the auditorium at any of the forbidden times. These who had been lucky enough not to be delayed on their way, through a motor-bus suddenly being incapacitated from work by internal complications, witnessed a little drama which must have escaped production by the Irish National Theatre Ltd. by the skin of its teeth. It would have made a splendid companion for *The Shadowy Waters* of Mr. W. B. Yeats or for Mr. J. M. Synge's *Risers to the Sea*.

" RED MARY."

Mary Riordan, an Irish peasant girl with a handsome tangle of flower-pot-red hair, is intoxicated with love for a very good-looking young man named Hennessy. But Hennessy (appropriately enough the " star " part of the piece) does not return the compliment, girls with red hair being by the peasant folk of Ireland believed to stand in some sort of relationship with the " Divil." The girl with the flower-pot hair may be as charming as " the girl with the delicate air " herself, but the men fight shy of her, and the women whisper of her in groups when she comes their way ; and altogether her chances of marriage are as remote as the moon. So far from being " a magnet for the men, men, men, " like that famous namesake of hers who was a housemaid, Mary Riordan repels them—and the tragedy of this is much greater than " The Tragedy of Truth." So her mother puts a spell upon young Hennessy, and it is of such a rare and wondrous kind that under its influence he takes Mary to his heart with a rush, and she has the most beautiful hair he has ever seen, and the fairest face, and the softest, whitest hands—and emotionally goes over the whole gamut of those tragic "truths" which gentlemen in his condition know so well how to feed the feminine ear with.

THERE WILL BE NO WEDDING.

And they are to be married. But as the hour approaches for the ceremony Mary grows more nervous than is usual in such cases. She feels she ought to tell the bridegroom how he came to love her ; in spite of the warning from her mother that if she does so the spell will be broken, and Hennessy will take to his heels, the bride accepts the risk, and with it the very worst consequences. The young man no sooner hears the story of his trapping than he lashes himself into the noisiest temper ever presented on any stage, and kills his bride with the knife that but a few moments since was standing proudly up in the middle of the wedding-cake. After this it needs no one to say, as the prosy old gentleman said in the last act of Pinero's "Lady Bountiful," " There will be no wedding," or to quote from Longfellow's "Gudrun"—

"And for ever sundered ride
Bridegroom and bride."

For, as the red-headed bride lies stark on the floor, the red-handed bridegroom slinks out at the door ; and there is the end one, two, three—the bridegroom, the bride, and the ceremonee ! Not a very lively entertainment to precede the ghosts " in pale moonlight," and the duels at grey dawn of " The Corsican Brothers, but the little piece is cleverly written, and on the night it was produced at the Adelphi the acting of Miss N. de Silva and Mr. Henry Ainley as the " happy pair," evoked a regular riot of applause, and for nearly ten minutes kept the curtain running up and down with the activity of Government Stock. No less enthusiastic were the people who were wise or lucky enough not to be shut out from participation in the artistic treat offered by Mr. Martin Harvey in "The Corsican Brothers," and it is not surprising to learn that the actor has made or is making arrangements to devote a season to the Alexandre Dumas play at a London theatre some time in the autumn—or is it before he goes upon his autumn tour !

THE Rev. A. Tupper-Carey rector of Lowestoft, goes to his flock, instead of expecting them to come to him. He has visited the Cornish coast while they were engaged in the mackerel fishing and now he is going to the Shetlands where they are catching herring.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain H. Thle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo and 29 passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Monsoorie, 1,735 tons, Captain A. Geddie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Mauritius with a general cargo and Miss Duff, Miss Ambrose and 9 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, 3,544 tons, Captain E. Guionnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Haidari 1,562 tons, Captain F. D. Larne, sailed yesterday for Jedah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 18

Budrie	1613 18/100 Fairweather	G Jivaji	
Bhandara	2215 Brocq	M W & Co	
Baron Cawdor	Gaudey	G G Tejpal Co	
Baron Inverdale	2140 Fullerton	K Nixon & Co	
Caledonia	3599 Tocque	L London	P & O Co
Courland	700 Ibrahim	M'Gie & Co	17-7 Bo S N Co
Dumra	763 McDiarmid	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Dinbigh Hall	3311 Dowse	K Nixon & Co	
Fazilka	3688 Wilson	Calcutta	M M & Co
Helios	880 Knudsen	F F Campbell & Co	
Itaura	Thomson	M M & Co	
Marmora	3239 Weston	China	P & O Co
Mangon	3522 Powell	P & O Co	
Malta	2920 Peters	N F	P & O Co
Madura	1273 Elton	Buarch	22-7 M M & Co
Monsoori	1735 Geddie	B & P S N Co	
Nerbudda	1916 Williams	Boer	M M & Co
Queda	4944 Coope	M & Co	
Reichstag	1319 Thle	A Strandes	
Shahnoor	1783 Foster	Shah S N Co	
Shahleban	3568 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shah Najam	3781 Davison	Shah S N Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Ville de Tamatave	2353	Pennecellier	Havre	3-7	K Nixon & Co
B	Crostafels	3105	Woller	Hamburg	19-7	Glade & Co
C & R	Crosby Hall	3596	Haddy	Antwerp	19-7	R N & Co
D & E	Warrior	2264	Smith	Antwerp	17-7	W & A G & Co
F	Whitgift	3811	Hall	Hamburg	20-7	W & A G & Co
H	Boscombe	2433	Wisnono	Liverpool	19-7	W & A G & Co
K	Castella	2339	Leighton	Hull	19-7	F Muir & Co
L	Lisbon	2420	Nicholson	Sydney	22-7	W & A G & Co
P	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Geelong	25-7	Shah S N Co
Q	Kaiser	1714	Von Holdt	Durban	19-7	A Strandes

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F

Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bombay Maru	3358	Jahikawa	Kobe 20-7 N Y Kaishn
2	Masilia	3260	Thomson	L'pool 26-7 W & A G & Co
3	Levanzo	2281	Gravone	Shanghai 18-7 N G Italiana
4	Clan Leslie	3499	Gladstone	L'pool 20-7 F Muir & Co
6	Morven	2273	Robertson	K'chi 20-7 K Nixon & Co
8	Istok	1830	Tiese	Shanghai 20-7 A L S N Co
9	Solwa raenfels	2461	Franzins	K'chi 20-7 Glade & Co
10 & 11	Kt Errant	4779	Kendall	Antwerp 19-7 K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London 20-7 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	McFarmed	K'chi 19-7 M M & Co
15	Afghan Prince	3183	Campbell	Hull 27-7 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Monsoori s	Geddie	Mauritius, July 3
18	Armand Behic	Guionnet	Marseilles, July 3
	Reichstag s	Thle	Durban, June 24

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kassara s	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Haidari s	Larne	Jedah, &c

The steamer Denbegh Hall for Liverpool, &c. began to load yesterday :—

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s. s. of Clan Line (Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.) Clan Farquhar arrived at Suez on the evening of the 16th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
14	Umlazi	Calcutta
14	Clan Ferguson	Coast
15	Satara	Rangoon
16	Peninsula	Rangoon
16	Bharata	Negapatam
16	Clan Macfarlin	Coast

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

16	Argenfels	Antwerp
17	C nara	Calcutta
17	Flamingo	Calcutta
18	Lawada	Calcutta

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S

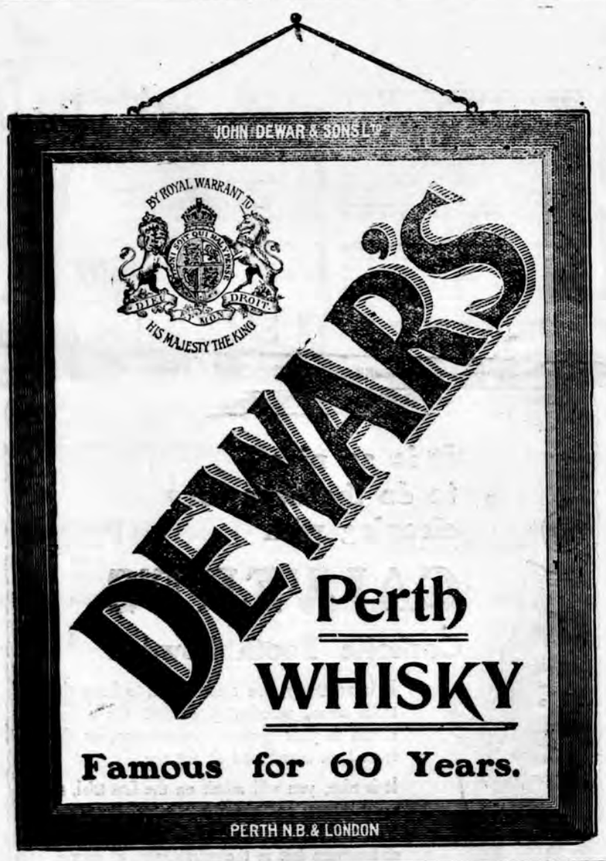
High Life Egyptian Cigarettes.

Sold by all respectable Tobacconists, Co-operative Stores, Clubs and Hotels, Throughout the Indian Empire.

Fresh Weekly Supplies from our Cairo Factory.

GRAND DEPÔT & SHOW ROOMS,
20, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Branches: **CALCUTTA, RANGOON & LONDON.**



HAMMOND

TYPEWRITERS.

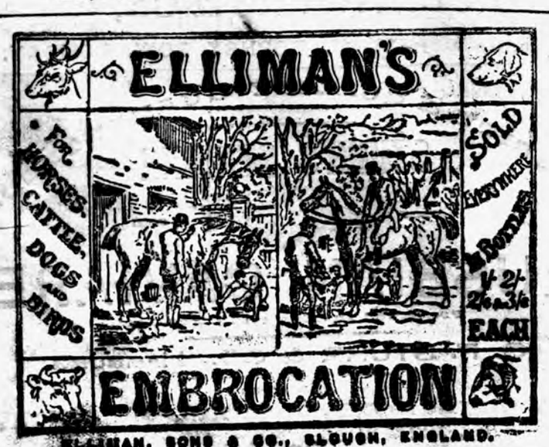
The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used every where because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, and Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.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For HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS & BIRDS
Sold Everywhere
In Bottles at 1/-, 2/-, 2/6 & 3/6 EACH
EMBROCATION
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

A favourite Pick-me-up.

A dash of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

in Soda Water.

Try it!

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

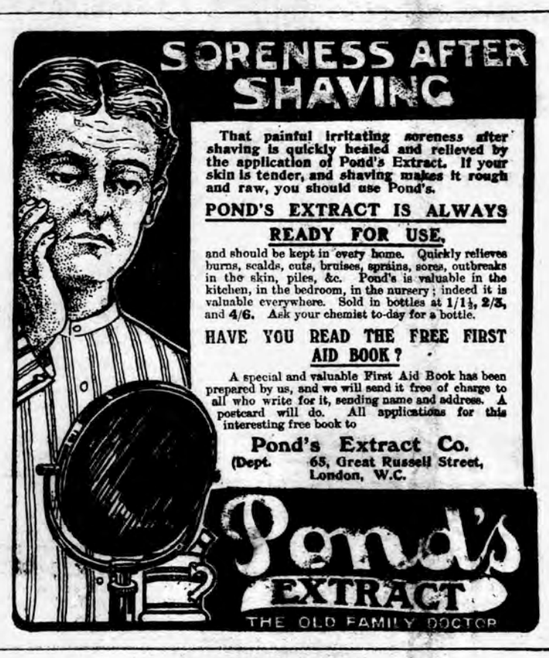
THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*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POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE,
and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.
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THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restimulant properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the Wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued violent use in riding, tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

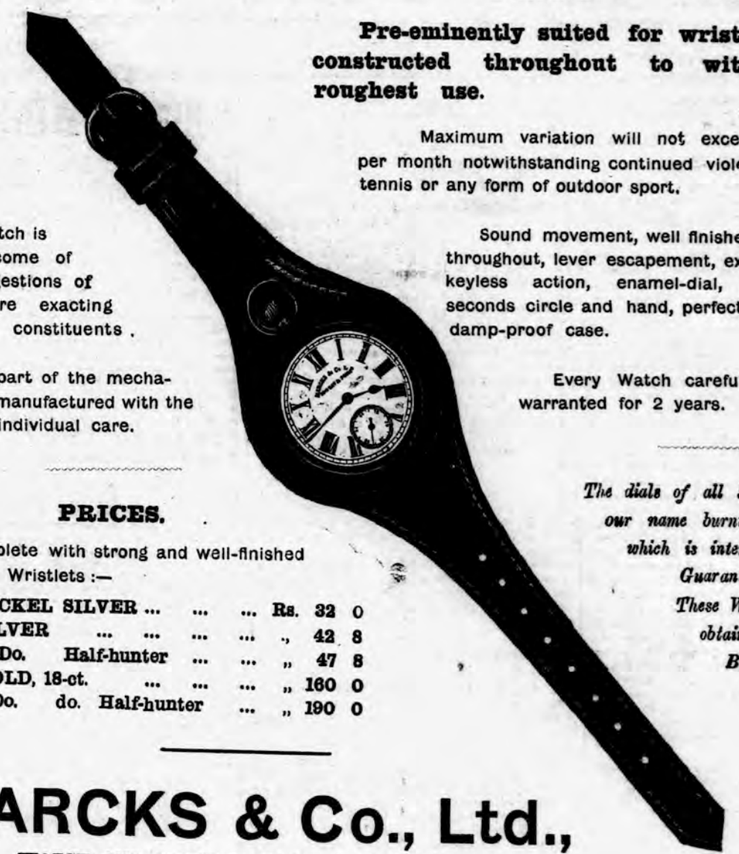
This Watch is the outcome of the suggestions of our more exacting Military constituents.

Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

Sound movement, well finished and well fitted throughout, lever escapement, expansion balance, keyless action, enamel-dial, bold numerals, seconds circle and hand, perfect fitting dust and damp-proof case.

Every Watch carefully adjusted and warranted for 2 years.

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence. These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.



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Complete with strong and well-finished Leather Wristlets:—

NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32 0
SILVER	,,	42 8
Do. Half-hunter	,,	47 8
GOLD, 18-ct.	,,	160 0
Do. do. Half-hunter ...	,,	190 0

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THE GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
Sole Agents for India and Burma,
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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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MAGNESIA

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembhngs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Braces up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAKOTAL, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOTAL, The Restorative Blood Purifier, see Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF FIFTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE HAIR GROWTH.
KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE HA FALL.
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHENS THE HAIR ROOTS.
KESHRANJAN OIL THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Price per phial, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 5

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heart-burn, sour tastes in the mouth, headache, and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 5.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c., without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure, Rs. 2. Packing and postage, As. 7.

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You want beautiful teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
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